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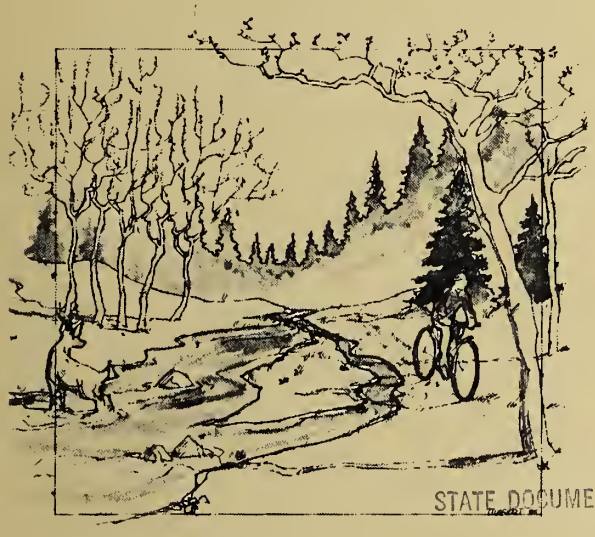

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THE MONTANA OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS SURVEY

Prepared for

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Helena, Montana

by

Jeffrey E. Frost

Stephen F. McCool

School of Forestry

University of Montana

Missoula, Montana

January 1986

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND STUDY METHODOLOGY

This report presents the results of a state-wide telephone survey of Montana residents concerning their participation in, and opinions about, the state's outdoor recreation opportunities. The study was funded by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to assist it in assessing the recreational needs of the state's residents.

Understanding these needs is an integral component of the Department's on-going planning efforts. The primary objective of the study was to assist in identifying needs for recreational facilities, opportunities, and programs. To facilitate this understanding, the study addressed recreational needs as expressed through activity participation, demand for facilities, barriers to participation, preferences for settings, as well as opinions about outdoor recreation problems and concerns.

Most of the study results are presented for the state as a whole and for the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) seven administrative regions (Figure 1). Because of the sample size, interpretation of the results can be made with a confidence of 95 percent that the true proportion (the result arrived at if the entire population had been surveyed) lies within 3 percent of the estimated proportion when the entire sample (1,169 respondents) is used. However, the estimate becomes less precise when the sample is divided into sub-groups. For example, when we discuss results from Region 2, with 198 respondents, the confidence drops to 80 percent that the true proportion lies within 5 percent of the estimated proportion. Thus, correct interpretation of the results requires that the reader note the number of respondents in any of the sub-groupings for which results are presented.

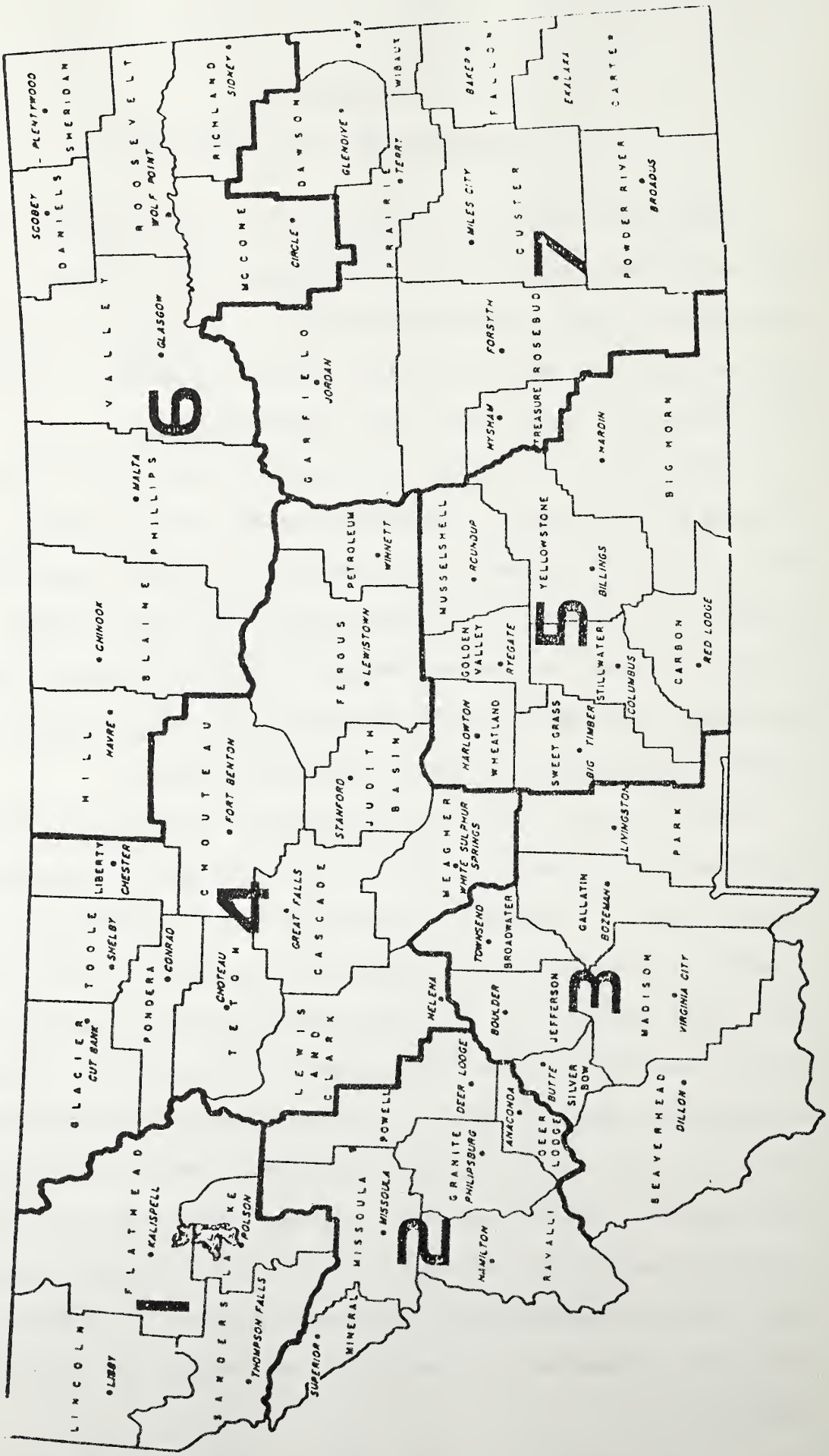

Figure 1. Fish, Wildlife and Parks Administrative Regions.

The study population is defined as Montana residents, 18 years of age and older. The survey instrument used (Appendix A) consisted of questions concerning the respondent's recreation behavior and preferences/opinions. The study was conducted during the period between September 3 and 25, 1985, and covered recreation activity participation for the previous 12 months.

The survey was conducted by telephone interviewing. The Federal Communications Commission has estimated that approximately 95 percent of Montana households have telephones.[1] Therefore, telephone interviewing was determined to be the most effective means, in terms of coverage and cost, of any available method.

To generate the sample, a Random Digit Dialing technique was used. By means of a computer, telephone numbers were randomly generated from among the potential telephone numbers in the state. This technique arrived at a sample that included numbers which were unlisted, thus approximating the actual mix of telephone numbers in the state. These numbers were then used, in random order, until the final sample size of 1,169 was attained.

A six version respondent selection procedure was used to determine which member of the household was to be interviewed after a household was reached. Thus, the person who answered the phone may or may not have been the one selected to do the interview. These selection procedures, administered an equal number of times, aided in arriving at a sample that approximated the population's sex and age structure.

If the selected respondent was not available to be interviewed an appointment was attempted to contact that person at a later time. Every number was called until an outcome was determined. Outcomes included

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[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1984, (Washington, D.C., 1984) table 949; citing U.S. Federal Communication Commission, Telephones in Use by States.

non-working numbers, businesses, interviews, refusals, inability to do the interview because of the respondents' health, etc., or no contact after 3 calls (the maximum number of calls to any number).

Two types of refusals were noted and recorded. The first type involved refusals by the designated respondent after that person was determined. The second type was a refusal by someone other than the selected respondent, either before the selection procedure was completed or on a call-back to talk to the selected respondent. Of the 538 refusals recorded, 260 were of the first type and 278 of the second type. Therefore, two response rates have been determined. Considering only the first type of refusal, the response rate was 81 percent. Considering the combined refusals the response rate was 68 percent. The 81 percent rate is higher than the "true" response rate because it does not include an unknown number of refusals of the second type, those refusals by people who would have been selected if the selection procedure had been completed; while the 68 percent is lower than the "true" response rate because it represents the number of households that refused, not the actual number of selected respondents that refused the interview (anyone in a household could stop the interview). Thus the "true" response rate is somewhere between the two rates.

After the survey instrument was designed, it was transferred to a micro-computer data base manager (DBase II). The complete interview was then carried out on IBM compatible micro-computers, with the computers leading both the interviewers and respondents through the proper sequence of questions and automatically coding the responses. Data stored on the micro-computers was uploaded to the mainframe computer. Final data analysis was conducted on the University of Montana's DEC-20 Computer.

CHAPTER TWO

THE SURVEY SAMPLE

Characteristics of the sample of 1,169 respondents compare quite favorably to the characteristics of the Montana population as a whole. This indicates the results from the sample should be representative of the larger population.

Approximately 59 percent of the sample resided in Montana's seven largest counties, while census data indicate that about 57 percent of Montana's adult population lived in those counties in 1980.[1] In no instance did the sample proportion from any one of these counties differ from the census figure by more than 1 percent (Table 1). When the sample was divided by residence into FWP, the sample again came quite close to approximating the 1980 census data.

The proportion of males and females surveyed was almost equal (Table 2). This is an accurate reflection of the Montana population. When the respondents were categorized by age, it was found that the survey tended to slightly under represent the youngest residents, probably because this age category was more difficult to reach at home. However, sufficient numbers were found in all age categories to make them useful as an accurate sub-grouping for purposes of statistical comparisons.

When the sample and the census data were both categorized according to the highest level of formal education, it was found that the study over represented those members of the population with higher levels of education. This is a common tendency among many social surveys because people with

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[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, Vol. 1, Part 28, Montana, (Washington, D.C., 1981).

higher levels of education are usually more receptive, and are not as likely to refuse to be interviewed. It may also be a reflection of a general trend towards higher education since the census.

Table 1. Characteristics of the Survey Sample and Population, by residence.

	SURVEY SAMPLE		1980 CENSUS DATA	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Residents Age 18 & Over	Percent
SEVEN LARGEST COUNTIES				
Butte-Silver Bow	58	5.0	27,285	4.9
Cascade	114	9.8	57,152	10.3
Flathead	81	6.9	36,232	6.5
Gallatin	81	6.9	32,661	5.9
Lewis & Clark	68	5.8	30,441	5.5
Missoula	112	9.6	55,774	10.1
Yellowstone	171	14.6	76,357	13.8
SUB-TOTAL	685	58.6	315,902	56.9
ALL OTHER COUNTIES	484	41.4	238,893	43.1
TOTAL	1169	100.0	554,795	100.0
FISH, WILDLIFE & PARK REGIONS				
Region 1	134	11.5	66,980	12.1
Region 2	198	16.9	89,711	16.2
Region 3	203	17.4	85,925	15.5
Region 4	253	21.6	126,649	22.8
Region 5	227	19.4	101,114	18.2
Region 6	81	6.9	50,827	9.2
Region 7	73	6.2	33,375	6.0
(Yellowstone Park)	0	0.0	214	0.0
TOTAL	1169	100.0	554,795	100.0

Table 2. Characteristics of the Survey Sample and Population, by selected social-demographic characteristics.

	SURVEY SAMPLE		1980 CENSUS DATA	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Residents Age 18 & Over	Percent
SEX				
Male	591	50.6	273,558	49.3
Female	578	49.4	281,237	50.7
TOTAL	1169	100.0	554,795	100.0
AGE				
18 - 24	140	12.0	103,977	18.7
25 - 34	322	27.6	132,925	24.0
35 - 44	276	23.7	88,419	15.9
45 - 64	277	23.8	144,915	26.1
65 +	150	12.9	84,559	15.2
TOTAL	1165	100.0	554,795	100.0
	(Median Age = 38)		(Median Age = 39)	
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION				
0 - 11 years	112	9.6	136,556	24.6
12 years	417	35.8	221,489	39.9
13 - 15 years	331	28.4	112,290	20.2
16 years	166	14.2	50,772	9.2
17 +	139	11.9	33,688	6.1
TOTAL	1165	100.0	554,795	100.0

Note: Four respondents (0.3%) preferred not to answer the questions about age and education.

CHAPTER THREE

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Current participation rates in outdoor recreation activities may be accurate indicators of demand for facilities, programs and settings. Thirty-four activities were chosen to be examined in the study. These activities ranged along a continuum of different levels of specialization, each representing unique demands for resources, facilities and skills.

Because of the large number of activities examined, each will be discussed in alphabetical order within four classifications: Travel/Nature-Based Activities, Water-Based Activities, Winter Activities, and Organized Games or Sports. Activities were placed in these classifications for the reader's convenience, although there may be considerable overlap among categories.

For each activity, respondents were asked to recall the approximate number of days they participated, in Montana, during the previous 12 months. The differentiation between work and leisure for some respondents in some activities was sometimes difficult. For example, ranchers often drive four-wheel drive vehicles both for work and recreation. In such cases respondents were asked to consider only their recreation participation. Results are presented in terms of the median (mid-point of distribution) number of days of participation for participants (respondents with at least one day of participation) and as participation rates, representing the percentage of participants within a group. These groups include the entire sample, FWP Regions, sex and age categories. Activities that received participation by less than 5 percent of the total sample will not be discussed at length, because of the confidence levels and intervals imposed by the sample sizes.

Overall, the activities that are the most popular, in terms of the amount of Montanans that participate, are those that require low levels of specialization. That is, these activities require less skill, equipment, money, time, etc., than others. Examples of these types of activities are camping, picnicking, walking or day-hiking, fishing and swimming.

However, the importance of other activities that exhibit lower participation rates is often underscored by the number of days participants engage in these pursuits. For example, about half as many respondents bicycled as picnicked, but the median number of days that Montanans bicycled is over three times as great.

Many activities show significant differences in participation depending on the respondents' place of residence, sex and age. Montana's physical diversity often presents different opportunities to its residents according to their location within the state. Some activities tend to be dominated by male or female participants. Age, as demonstrated in this study and several others, is highly associated with participation in the more active outdoor recreation pursuits.

TRAVEL / NATURE-BASED ACTIVITIES

Backpacking. Backpacking is a specialized type of camping (also included in the study) enjoyed by 14 percent of the respondents (Table 3). The median number of days respondents backpacked during the 12 month period was 6. Participation was higher in the western portions of the state, and about twice as common among males as females. Participation declined with age.

Bicycling. Thirty-nine percent of the survey respondents reported some participation in bicycling (this includes mountain biking, a more specialized form of bicycling discussed later). The median number of days

of participation was 20, a relatively high number, and participation was fairly consistent across the state (Table 3). Females were more likely to have bicycled, and although participation declined with age, it was enjoyed by almost one-quarter of the respondents between the ages of 45 and 64.

Camping. This activity category encompassed all styles of camping, including backpacking. A majority of Montanans, 52 percent, went camping at least once during the 12 month period (Table 3). The median number of days of participation was 8. Participation was high all across the state, and was reported by more males than females. Seventy-three percent of the respondents between the ages of 18 and 64, and 23 percent 65 years of age and over, participated, indicating that this is indeed a popular activity.

Horseback Riding. Twenty-two percent of the respondents reported horseback riding (Table 3). Participants went riding a median of 6 days. Respondents of both sexes and in all FWP Regions engaged in this activity almost equally. Eleven percent of the respondents 65 years of age and over participated.

Hunting. This activity category includes all types of hunting, and was engaged in by 38 percent of the respondents (Table 3). The median number of days reported was 10. Participation was high all across the state. Nearly three times as many males hunted during the 12 month period as females. Respondents between the ages of 25 and 34 were more likely to have engaged in this pursuit than respondents in other age categories.

Jogging. Twenty-four percent of Montanans reported jogging at least once during the 12 month period (Table 3). The median number of days of participation was 25, indicating that participants invest many days in this activity. Respondents in Region 2 were twice as likely to have jogged than respondents in Region 6. Both sexes engaged in this activity almost

equally. Fifty-percent of respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 were joggers.

Mountain Biking. This is a new and specialized form of bicycling that is increasing in popularity. Three percent of the respondents participated during the 12 month period, for a median of 5 days (Table 4).

Nature Study or Bird Watching. Thirty-two percent of the respondents reported at least one day of participation in this category (Table 4). The median number of days of participation was 21, a relatively high number. The activity was engaged in all across the state, by almost equal proportions from both sexes. Unlike most other activities, participation increased slightly with age, reflecting its suitability for less active participants.

Off-Road Four Wheel Driving. Almost one-quarter of the survey sample reported off-road driving with a four-wheel drive vehicle (Table 4). The median number of days of participation was 7. Participants were more likely to be male than female. Forty-one percent of the respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 engaged in this activity.

Off-Road Motorcycle or ATV Driving. Twelve percent of the respondents reported this activity, for a median of 10 days participation (Table 4). Participation was lower in Region 1 than it was in Regions 2 or 3. Males were more likely to participate than females, as were respondents in the youngest age category.

Picnicking. This is a very popular activity, with seventy-five percent of the survey sample picnicking at least one day during the 12 month period (Table 4). The median number of days was 6. Montanans picnicked nearly equally all across the state, with more females reporting this activity than males. Participation remained quite high in the older age categories, with

60 percent of the respondents age 65 and over picnicking.

Walking for Pleasure or Day-Hiking. This activity was reported by 77 percent of the respondents (Table 4). Participants engaged in walking for pleasure or day-hiking a median of 30 days, a relatively large number. Participation was high in all FWP Regions, and was higher among females than males. Sixty-nine percent of respondents age 65 and over participated.

WATER-BASED ACTIVITIES

Canoeing. Eleven percent of Montanans canoed at least once during the 12 month period, for a median of 4 days (Table 5). Participation was highest in Regions 1 and 2, reflecting those regions' availability of water-based opportunities. Participation was higher among males than females, and among the younger age categories.

Fishing. A majority, 56 percent, of the respondents reported fishing (Table 5). The median number of days Montanans fished was 12. This activity was popular all across the state, and received more participation from males than females. Participation remained high in the older age categories, with 43 percent of the respondents age 65 and over fishing.

Kayaking. Only one percent of the survey sample kayaked during the 12 month period (Table 5). The median number of days of participation was 4.

Motorboating. Thirty-three percent of the sample reported this activity, for a median of 5 days of participation (Table 5). Participation was highest in Region 1, probably because of the opportunities offered by Flathead Lake. Males were more likely to have participated than females. Although participation declined with age, almost one-fourth of the respondents age 65 and over participated.

Rafting. Rafting was engaged in by 18 percent of the respondents (Table 5). This was also found to be the most popular style of river floating, discussed later in this report. The median number of days of participation was 3. Rafting was less likely in the eastern part of the state, reflecting the lack of water conditions usually associated with this activity. Males were more likely to have participated than females, as were respondents in the younger age categories.

Sailing. Three percent of the respondents went sailing at least once during the 12 month period (Table 5). The median number of days of participation was 2.

Swimming in a Pool. Thirty-five percent of the survey sample went swimming in a pool during the 12 month period, for a median of 7 days (Table 6). Respondents in Region 1 were the least likely to have participated in this activity. Females were more likely to have gone swimming in a pool than males, as were respondents in the younger age categories.

Swimming in a Lake, River, Pond or Stream. This activity was reported by 42 percent of the respondents (Table 6). The median number of days of participation was 6.5. Participation was over twice as high in Region 1 as it was in Region 7. Both sexes engaged in this activity in nearly equal proportions. Participation dropped more rapidly with age than did swimming in a pool.

Waterskiing. Fifteen percent of Montanans went waterskiing, for a median of 4 days (Table 6). Similar to motorboating and swimming in a lake, etc., participation was highest in Region 1. Males were twice as likely to have waterskied than females. Thirty-two percent of the respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 participated, while the sample did not include any

respondents age 65 and over that participated.

Windsurfing. One percent of the respondents participated in this new and specialized form of sailing (Table 6). The median number of days of participation was 2.

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Cross-Country Skiing. Nineteen percent of the survey sample went cross-country skiing at least once during the 12 month period (Table 6). The median number of days of participation was 7. Participation was highest in the western portions of the state. Both sexes participated in nearly equal proportions. Twenty-six percent of the respondents between the ages of 25 and 34, and 14 percent between the ages of 45 and 64, participated.

Downhill Skiing. Downhill skiing was engaged in by 19 percent of the respondents, for a median of 6 days (Table 6). Participation was highest in Region 3, and lowest in Regions 6 and 7. Males and females were equally likely to participate. Thirty-eight percent of the respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 went downhill skiing.

Ice-Skating. Thirteen percent of Montanans skated at least once during the 12 month period (Table 7). The median number of days of skating was 3. Similar to downhill skiing, participation was highest in Region 3. Both sexes were nearly as likely to have skated. Participation in this activity remained fairly uniform until after the age of 44.

Snowmobiling. This activity was engaged in by 16 percent of the respondents, for a median of 5 days (Table 7). Participation was fairly equal in all FWP Regions, and by both sexes. Thirty-one percent of Montanans between the ages of 18 and 24 went snowmobiling during the last 12 months.

Baseball or Softball. This activity is a popular sport among Montanans, with 24 percent participating for a median of 7 days (Table 7). Participation was highest in Region 7, where 36 percent engaged in this activity. Twenty-nine percent of the male respondents and 19 percent of the females participated at least once during the 12 month period. Participation dropped from 45 percent for respondents between the ages of 18 and 24, to 1 percent for respondents age 65 and over.

Basketball. Fifteen percent of the survey sample played basketball, for a median of 10 days (Table 7). Similar to baseball or softball, participation was highest in Region 7. Males were nearly three times as likely to have participated than females. Participation dropped with age, with 35 percent of the respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 playing basketball.

Football. This sport was played by 7 percent of the survey sample during the 12 month period (Table 7). The median number of days spent playing football was 4. Participation was fairly uniform all across the state. As might be expected, males, with 12 percent participating, were much more likely to have played football than females, as were respondents between the ages of 18 and 24, with 20 percent playing.

Golf. Twenty percent of Montanans played golf, for a median of 10 days (Table 7). Participation was fairly uniform in all FWP Regions. Males, with 25 percent participating, were more likely to have played than females. Although participation declined with age, 13 percent of the respondents age 65 and over golfed at least once during the 12 month period.

Lawn Games. This broad category included such activities as volleyball, croquet and horseshoes. Thirty-nine percent of the respondents reported activities in this category, for a median of 5 days participation (Table 8). Participation was nearly equal all across the state and with both sexes. Sixty percent of the respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 played games in this category.

Soccer. Three percent of Montanans played soccer during the last 12 months (Table 8). The median number of days of participation was 5.

Target Shooting. This activity category included both firearms and archery target shooting, and was reported by 28 percent of the survey sample (Table 8). The median number of days spent target shooting was 5. Participation was fairly uniform in all FWP Regions, and by both sexes. Participation was highest among respondents between the ages of 25 and 34, similar to the results for hunting.

Tennis. Eleven percent of the respondents played tennis, for a median of 9 days (Table 8). Participation was lowest in Regions 4 and 6. Both sexes played tennis in nearly equal proportions. Participation ranged from 26 percent for the respondents between the ages of 18 and 24, to 1 percent for those age 65 and over.

Table 3. Estimated participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities, during the 12 month period, Sept 1, 1984 - Aug 31, 1985.

	Backpacking	Bicycling	Camping	Horseback Riding	Hunting	Jogging	Number of Respondents
Median Number of Days, for Participants	6	20	8	6	10	25	-
Percent Participating:							
All Respondents	14.4	38.6	51.9	22.3	37.6	23.8	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region							
Region 1	19.4	36.6	47.0	18.7	33.6	23.9	134
Region 2	19.7	42.4	52.5	24.2	41.9	31.8	198
Region 3	17.7	41.9	55.7	23.6	36.9	24.6	203
Region 4	12.3	34.0	54.5	20.6	36.8	23.3	253
Region 5	12.3	36.1	52.9	22.0	37.0	18.5	227
Region 6	7.4	40.7	51.9	28.4	38.3	16.0	81
Region 7	2.7	43.8	37.0	20.5	38.4	26.0	73
Sex of Respondent							
Male	19.1	34.2	58.9	23.5	55.0	24.9	591
Female	9.5	43.1	44.8	21.1	19.7	22.7	578
Age of Respondent							
18-24 years	22.1	62.1	72.9	33.6	40.0	50.0	140
25-34 years	20.2	56.2	62.4	30.1	47.2	34.2	322
35-44 years	16.3	39.1	55.4	23.9	40.6	23.2	276
45-64 years	8.3	22.0	41.5	12.3	32.1	9.7	277
65 years and over	2.0	9.3	23.3	10.7	18.7	4.7	150

Table 4. Estimated participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities, during the 12 month period, Sept 1, 1984 - Aug 31, 1985. (Continued)

	Mountain Biking	Nature Study/ Bird Watching	Off-Road 4x4	Off-Road ATV	Picnicking	Walking/ Dayhiking	Number of Respondents
Median Number of Days, for Participants	5	21	7	10	6	30	-
Percent Participating:							
All Respondents	2.7	31.8	24.1	11.5	74.8	77.1	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region							
Region 1	3.0	34.3	22.4	3.0	72.4	70.1	134
Region 2	2.0	41.9	26.8	15.2	69.2	81.8	198
Region 3	5.4	29.6	30.0	15.3	78.8	81.3	203
Region 4	2.8	27.7	19.0	11.9	77.1	73.1	253
Region 5	1.3	29.1	22.9	8.4	77.1	82.4	227
Region 6	2.5	32.1	27.2	13.6	75.3	66.7	81
Region 7	0.0	28.8	21.9	12.3	67.1	74.0	73
Sex of Respondent							
Male	3.4	30.3	29.4	16.4	70.6	70.4	591
Female	1.9	33.4	18.7	6.4	79.1	83.9	578
Age of Respondent							
18-24 years	6.4	26.4	41.4	30.7	78.6	85.0	140
25-34 years	4.3	32.9	25.8	14.9	83.9	82.9	322
35-44 years	2.2	29.7	25.7	10.1	79.7	77.9	276
45-64 years	0.7	34.7	17.7	4.7	66.1	70.8	277
65 years and over	0.0	34.0	13.3	1.3	60.0	68.7	150

Table 5. Estimated participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities, during the 12 month period, Sept 1, 1984 - Aug 31, 1985. (Continued)

	Canoeing	Fishing	Kayaking	Motorboating	Rafting	Sailing	Number of Respondents
Median Number of Days, for Participants	4	12	4	5	3	2	-
Percent Participating:							
All Respondents	11.4	56.4	1.1	32.6	18.1	3.3	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region							
Region 1	17.2	56.0	0.7	50.0	14.2	4.5	134
Region 2	22.7	57.1	1.0	31.8	24.2	8.1	198
Region 3	8.4	57.1	1.0	28.1	25.1	3.4	203
Region 4	7.9	57.3	1.6	33.6	14.6	3.2	253
Region 5	7.0	54.2	1.8	25.1	18.9	0.0	227
Region 6	8.6	58.0	0.0	38.3	8.6	1.2	81
Region 7	6.8	54.8	0.0	28.8	9.6	1.4	73
Sex of Respondent							
Male	14.0	70.2	1.4	37.4	21.8	3.9	591
Female	8.7	42.2	0.9	27.7	14.4	2.8	578
Age of Respondent							
18-24 years	19.3	58.6	1.4	46.4	31.4	6.4	140
25-34 years	17.7	65.5	1.9	37.6	26.1	4.0	322
35-44 years	12.0	61.2	1.4	32.6	18.1	2.9	276
45-64 years	4.7	47.7	0.4	24.5	10.8	2.5	277
65 years and over	2.0	42.7	0.0	24.0	2.0	1.3	150

Table 6. Estimated participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities, during the 12 month period, Sept 1, 1984 - Aug 31, 1985. (Continued)

	Swimming/ Pool	Swimming/ Lake, etc.	Waterskiing	Windsurfing	X-Country Skiing	Downhill Skiing	Number of Respondents
Median Number of Days, for Participants	7	6.5	4	2	7	6	-
Percent Participating:							
All Respondents	35.3	42.3	14.5	1.2	18.6	18.8	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region							
Region 1	23.9	58.2	17.9	0.0	23.9	16.4	134
Region 2	36.4	49.5	13.1	2.0	28.8	20.7	198
Region 3	40.9	37.9	15.8	0.5	28.6	25.1	203
Region 4	34.4	43.1	16.2	1.2	12.3	17.8	253
Region 5	37.0	32.2	11.5	1.8	13.2	20.7	227
Region 6	35.8	48.1	16.0	0.0	7.4	9.9	81
Region 7	35.6	27.4	9.6	2.7	4.1	8.2	73
Sex of Respondent							
Male	29.4	45.0	19.0	1.4	19.5	19.1	591
Female	41.3	39.4	9.9	1.0	17.6	18.5	578
Age of Respondent							
18-24 years	49.3	70.7	32.9	2.9	19.3	37.9	140
25-34 years	43.8	59.6	20.5	2.5	26.4	28.9	322
35-44 years	41.7	44.6	14.5	0.7	21.7	17.8	276
45-64 years	23.5	23.5	6.1	0.0	14.1	7.9	277
65 years and over	14.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	150

Table 7. Estimated participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities, during the 12 month period, Sept 1, 1984 - Aug 31, 1985. (Continued)

	Ice-Skating	Snowmobiling	Baseball/Softball	Basketball	Football	Golf	Number of Respondents
Median Number of Days, for Participants	3	5	7	10	4	10	-
Percent Participating:							
All Respondents	12.9	16.3	24.1	15.2	6.7	20.0	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region							
Region 1	11.9	18.7	23.1	14.9	3.7	14.9	134
Region 2	13.6	11.6	22.8	15.7	5.6	18.3	198
Region 3	19.7	17.2	26.1	11.3	6.4	22.2	203
Region 4	11.1	19.0	21.3	17.4	9.5	19.4	253
Region 5	8.8	14.1	22.9	14.1	6.2	23.8	227
Region 6	14.8	21.0	25.9	12.3	8.6	21.0	81
Region 7	11.0	13.7	35.6	23.3	5.5	17.8	73
Sex of Respondent							
Male	12.2	18.4	29.0	22.0	11.7	24.7	591
Female	13.7	14.0	19.2	8.1	1.6	15.2	578
Age of Respondent							
18-24 years	19.3	31.4	45.0	35.0	20.0	26.4	140
25-34 years	18.0	21.1	35.8	22.4	9.7	23.7	322
35-44 years	16.7	14.5	28.6	14.9	5.4	21.4	276
45-64 years	6.1	10.8	8.3	5.4	1.4	15.5	277
65 years and over	2.0	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	12.7	150

Table 8. Estimated participation rates for selected outdoor recreation activities, during the 12 month period, Sept 1, 1984 - Aug 31, 1985. (Continued)

	Lawn Games	Soccer	Target Shooting	Tennis	Number of Respondents
Median Number of Days, for Participants	5	5	5	9	-
Percent Participating:					
All Respondents	39.1	3.2	28.2	11.2	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region					
Region 1	38.1	3.0	26.9	14.9	134
Region 2	36.5	5.1	28.4	13.7	198
Region 3	42.4	1.5	29.1	13.3	203
Region 4	36.4	2.8	28.5	7.1	253
Region 5	41.0	4.0	26.0	10.1	227
Region 6	42.0	1.2	34.6	7.4	81
Region 7	39.7	4.1	26.0	13.7	73
Sex of Respondent					
Male	37.3	4.4	43.2	12.5	591
Female	41.0	1.9	12.8	9.9	578
Age of Respondent					
18-24 years	60.0	7.1	32.9	26.4	140
25-34 years	52.3	4.7	36.8	14.6	322
35-44 years	43.1	4.0	33.0	12.7	276
45-64 years	24.9	0.4	20.2	4.0	277
65 years and over	10.7	0.0	11.3	0.7	150

CHAPTER FOUR

PREFERENCES FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION

Demand for outdoor recreation opportunities involves not only those people who already participate, but also those who would participate in an activity if their individual needs could be determined and met. While some barriers to participation may be beyond the control of planning, others, such as a lack of facilities or skills, may be obstacles that can be surmounted. Identifying and understanding latent demand, and the barriers to participation, are therefore important in an assessment of recreational needs.

The study addressed this demand by asking all respondents if there were any outdoor recreation activities in which they would like to participate but for some reason do not. All respondents who expressed a desire to participate were asked to describe the activity, and the major barriers to their participation.

Amount of Respondents that Want to Participate. Forty-five percent of the survey sample said there were activities in which they would like to participate, but for some reason do not (Table 9). This proportion was fairly uniform all across the state. Females, with 49 percent expressing this opinion, were more likely to feel this way than males. Demand was highest among respondents between the ages of 25 to 34, with a majority of 53 percent stating this. Demand was lowest among the oldest age category.

Twelve Activities Cited Most Often. When the 528 respondents who wanted to participate were asked to name the activities (each respondent was allowed to cite up to 3 activities), their answers ranged across a wide spectrum. Cross-country skiing, mentioned by 21 percent, was the activity cited the most often (Table 10). Another winter sport, downhill skiing, was

Table 9. Respondents indicating there are outdoor recreation activities in which they would like to participate, but for some reason do not, in percent.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Number of Respondents
All Respondents	45.2	53.7	1.2	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region				
Region 1	49.3	50.0	0.7	134
Region 2	48.5	51.0	0.5	198
Region 3	44.8	54.7	0.5	203
Region 4	43.1	54.9	2.0	253
Region 5	43.6	55.1	1.3	227
Region 6	42.0	55.6	2.5	81
Region 7	45.2	54.8	0.0	73
Sex of Respondent				
Male	41.6	57.5	0.8	591
Female	48.8	49.8	1.4	578
Age of Respondent				
18-24 years	42.1	57.1	0.7	140
25-34 years	53.4	46.0	0.6	322
35-44 years	51.1	47.5	1.4	276
45-64 years	43.7	55.2	1.1	277
65 years and over	22.7	76.0	1.3	150

Table 10. Activities cited most often by respondents who said there were activities in which they would like to participate, but for some reason do not, in percent.

Activity	Times Cited	Percent
Cross Country Skiing	109	20.6
Downhill Skiing	85	16.1
Fishing	66	12.5
Backpacking	59	11.2
Horseback Riding	46	8.7
Waterskiing	45	8.5
Auto / RV Camping	44	8.3
Snowmobiling	38	7.2
Motorboating	34	6.4
Walking or Day-Hiking	34	6.4
Hunting	34	6.4
Golf	30	5.7
Other Activities	300	56.8

Note: percent totals to more than 100 because respondents were allowed to cite up to 3 activities.

second with 16 percent. Fishing was mentioned by 13 percent, backpacking by 11 percent, horseback riding and waterskiing by 9 percent. Auto/RV camping was cited by 8 percent, snowmobiling by 7 percent, motorboating, walking or day-hiking, hunting, and golf by 6 percent.

Barriers to Participation. Respondents who wanted to participate in these additional activities were asked, for each activity mentioned, to tell what the major reasons were for not engaging in the activity (respondents were allowed to cite up to 3 reasons). The barrier to participation cited the most often was a lack of time (Table 11). Although this result can be interpreted as a personal issue involving the allocation of respondents' leisure, it may also indicate a need for opportunities close to respondents' residence that do not require heavy investments in travel time.

Lack of money or personal equipment were frequently mentioned barriers, especially related to those activities that involve substantial investments such as skiing, horseback riding, snowmobiling and motorboating. Lack of health or old age was also cited as a reason for not participating in most activities. Lack of skill was cited for all forms of skiing and snowmobiling. Lack of areas or facilities was an important barrier to the water-based activities. Lack of child care and lack of other participants were mentioned by some respondents as stopping them from participating.

Activity in Greatest Need of Additional Facilities. Providing settings in which to satisfy recreational needs is an important responsibility of the agencies that manage recreation opportunities in Montana. Demand for these settings is commonly expressed through demand for recreation facilities or areas associated with certain activities. The study addressed this need by asking all respondents what recreation activity they felt was in the greatest need of additional facilities in Montana.

Table 11. Barriers to participation in selected outdoor recreation activities, in percent.

	Lack Time	Lack Money	Lack Personal Equip.	Lack Health/ Too Old	Lack Skill	Lack Areas/ Facil.	Lack Child Care	Lack Other Partic.	Other Barrier	Number of Respondents
Cross-Country Skiing	39.4	23.9	20.2	15.6	8.3	7.3	6.4	5.5	14.7	109
Downhill Skiing	34.1	55.3	5.9	10.6	11.8	17.6	5.9	0.0	11.8	85
Fishing	60.6	10.6	0.0	18.2	1.5	7.6	3.0	4.5	19.7	66
Backpacking	72.9	5.1	3.4	11.9	0.0	6.8	11.9	3.4	10.2	59
Horseback Riding	34.8	13.0	37.0	17.4	2.2	15.2	0.0	2.2	8.7	46
Waterskiing	33.3	13.3	28.9	17.8	6.7	28.9	2.2	6.7	11.1	45
Auto/RV Camping	68.2	13.6	11.4	11.4	0.0	11.4	4.5	6.8	13.6	44
Snowmobiling	31.6	26.3	31.6	7.9	5.3	7.9	7.9	10.5	18.4	38
Motorboating	23.5	26.5	32.4	8.8	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	17.6	34
Walking or Day-Hiking	70.6	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	2.9	2.9	8.8	11.8	34
Hunting	47.1	20.6	5.9	14.7	5.9	8.8	5.9	0.0	26.5	34
Golf	60.0	16.7	10.0	20.0	3.3	10.0	0.0	3.3	10.0	30

Note: percents total to more than 100 because respondents were allowed to cite up to 3 barriers for each activity.

Similar to the question asking respondents about activities in which they would like to participate, this inquiry received diverse responses. The activity cited the most often as being in the greatest need of additional facilities was fishing, mentioned by 8 percent of the respondents (Table 12). This need was expressed most often in Region 7, where 15 percent of the respondents felt this way. Males were more likely than females to mention this activity, as were respondents in the older age categories.

Auto/RV camping was mentioned by 7 percent of the respondents. Need of facilities for this activity was expressed fairly uniformly in most FWP Regions and by both sexes. Respondents between the ages of 45 and 64 were more likely to mention this activity than respondents in the other age categories.

Hunting, bicycling, and swimming in pools were cited by 4 percent of the survey sample as being activities in need of additional facilities. Cross-country skiing was mentioned by 3 percent. Other activities received smaller proportions, and because of the confidence levels and intervals imposed by the sample size, will not be presented.

Table 12. Respondents citing selected outdoor recreation activity as being in the greatest need of additional facilities in Montana, in percent.

	Fishing	Auto / RV Camping	Hunting	Bicycling	Swimming in Pools	X-Country Skiing	Number of Respondents
All Respondents	7.6	7.4	4.1	3.7	3.5	2.6	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region							
Region 1	6.0	8.2	3.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	134
Region 2	6.1	6.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.0	198
Region 3	5.9	8.4	6.9	3.4	6.4	3.0	203
Region 4	5.9	8.3	3.2	4.0	2.0	2.0	253
Region 5	10.6	8.8	4.4	3.5	1.8	1.8	227
Region 6	8.6	6.2	1.2	2.5	6.2	2.5	81
Region 7	15.1	1.4	4.1	4.1	2.7	2.7	73
Sex of Respondent							
Male	9.5	8.1	6.9	2.9	1.2	1.9	591
Female	5.7	6.7	1.2	4.5	5.9	3.3	578
Age of Respondent							
18-24 years	2.9	3.6	2.9	5.0	2.1	1.4	140
25-34 years	4.7	5.9	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.7	322
35-44 years	8.3	9.8	6.5	3.3	2.9	3.6	276
45-64 years	10.1	10.5	3.2	2.9	3.2	0.7	277
65 years and over	12.7	4.7	2.7	3.3	6.0	2.7	150

CHAPTER FIVE

STATE AND FEDERAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Montana possesses large amounts of land managed by different public agencies. Most of these agencies devote all or some of their management regime to resource dependent, wildland recreation. This characteristic, typical of most western states, offers residents of the state many different outdoor recreation opportunities. Understanding the extent of the utilization of these opportunities, as well as the opinions of those residents that do and do not use them, is important for agency allocation decisions.

The study addressed this need by asking all respondents if, during the last 12 months, they had visited a state or federally owned recreational site. If they had not, reasons for not visiting were solicited. All respondents were then asked if they felt there were enough of these types of areas, in Montana, that provide the quality of recreation they desire. Respondents who were dissatisfied with the amount/quality were then asked questions about their preferences for additional recreation opportunities.

Amount of Visitation. Sixty-three percent of the respondents had visited a state or federally owned campground, recreational site, park, monument, or fishing access site in Montana (excluding Yellowstone and Glacier Parks) during the 12 month period (Table 13). Respondents in all FWP Regions were about equally likely to have visited such an area. Males, with 66 percent visiting, were slightly more likely to have visited than females. Although visitation remained relatively high in all age categories, respondents between the ages of 35 and 44, with nearly three-quarters visiting, were the most likely to have utilized the opportunity.

Table 13. Proportion of respondents visiting a state or federally owned campground, recreational site, park, monument, or fishing access site in Montana, excluding Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, during the period Sept 1, 1984 - Aug 31, 1985, in percent.

	Visited	Did Not Visit	Don't Know	Number of Respondents
All Respondents	62.5	37.1	0.4	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region				
Region 1	61.2	38.8	0.0	134
Region 2	64.6	34.8	0.5	198
Region 3	65.5	33.5	1.0	203
Region 4	60.5	39.1	0.4	253
Region 5	63.9	35.7	0.4	227
Region 6	54.3	45.7	0.0	81
Region 7	57.5	42.5	0.0	73
Sex of Respondent				
Male	66.0	33.7	0.3	591
Female	58.3	41.2	0.5	578
Age of Respondent				
18-24 years	57.1	42.9	0.0	140
25-34 years	70.5	29.2	0.3	322
35-44 years	73.6	26.1	0.4	276
45-64 years	54.9	44.4	0.7	277
65 years and over	42.0	57.3	0.7	150

Reasons Cited Most Often for Not Visiting. The 434 respondents who had not visited state or federally owned recreational areas were asked about the major reasons (respondents were allowed to cite up to 3 reasons) for not visiting. A majority, 51 percent, cited a lack of time (Table 14). A lack of health or old age was mentioned by 17 percent. Sixteen percent said they were not interested in the opportunities offered at these types of areas. Twelve percent said they lacked the money necessary to visit. A lack of areas or facilities was mentioned by 8 percent as being a major reason for not visiting. Four percent cited a lack of other participants.

Satisfaction with the Amount/Quality of Opportunities. When all the respondents were asked if they felt there are enough of these types of areas, in Montana, that provide the quality of recreation they desire, 74 percent said "yes" (Table 15). Dissatisfaction was lowest in Region 1, and highest in Region 5. Both sexes, and all respondents over the age of 24 held similar beliefs.

Design Preferences of Dissatisfied Respondents. The 255 respondents who felt there were not enough opportunities of the quality they desired were asked to think about the type of opportunity they would want if additional areas were being planned. They were then asked a series of questions designed to determine their preferences.

Type of Resource. The first question involved the type of bio-physical resource they wanted access to. The two mentioned most frequently were water-based; a lake was cited by 41 percent and a river by 17 percent (Table 16). Access to a unique natural areas was preferred by 17 percent, a forest by 9 percent, a historical site by 6 percent, and a mountain by 5 percent.

Table 14. Reasons cited most often for not visiting a state or federally owned campground, recreational site, park, monument, or fishing access site in Montana, excluding Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, during the last 12 months, in percent.

	Lack Time	Lack Health/ Too Old	Not Interested	Lack Money	Lack Areas/ Facilities	Lack Others	Other Reason/ Don't Know	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Didn't Visit	50.5	16.6	16.1	12.4	7.6	4.1	21.0	434
Residence, by FWP Region								
Region 1	50.0	13.5	15.4	3.8	11.5	1.9	28.8	52
Region 2	41.2	16.2	23.5	5.9	2.9	2.9	33.8	68
Region 3	58.8	17.6	13.2	7.4	5.9	2.9	13.2	68
Region 4	50.0	20.4	16.3	13.3	4.1	4.1	16.3	98
Region 5	52.5	13.8	11.3	20.0	6.3	7.5	18.8	80
Region 6	45.9	24.3	18.9	18.9	13.5	2.7	18.9	37
Region 7	54.8	6.5	16.1	22.6	22.6	6.5	19.4	31

Note: percents total to more than 100 because respondents were allowed to cite up to 3 reasons.

Table 15. Respondent's perceptions of amount of state or federally owned campgrounds, recreational sites, parks, monuments, or fishing access sites in Montana, that provide the quality of recreation they desire, in percent.

	Enough Areas?			
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Number of Respondents
All Respondents	73.5	21.8	4.7	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region				
Region 1	79.1	15.7	5.2	134
Region 2	76.8	20.7	2.5	198
Region 3	77.8	18.2	3.9	203
Region 4	73.1	22.1	4.7	253
Region 5	67.8	28.6	3.5	227
Region 6	64.2	25.9	9.9	81
Region 7	71.1	19.2	9.6	73
Sex of Respondent				
Male	74.5	22.5	3.0	591
Female	72.5	21.1	6.4	578
Age of Respondent				
18-24 years	82.1	14.3	3.6	140
25-34 years	72.7	23.9	3.4	322
35-44 years	69.9	25.7	4.3	276
45-64 years	73.6	21.7	4.7	277
65 years and over	72.7	18.0	9.3	150

Table 16. Preferences for type of resource that additional areas should have access to, for respondents feeling that there are not enough existing quality opportunities, in percent.

	Lake	River	Unique Natural Area	Forest	Historical Site	Mountain	Other / Don't Know	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Were Not Satisfied	41.2	17.3	16.9	8.6	5.5	4.7	5.9	255
Residence, by FWP Region								
Region 1	61.9	4.8	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	21
Region 2	36.6	19.5	19.5	4.9	12.2	2.4	4.9	41
Region 3	43.2	8.1	18.9	13.5	2.7	5.4	8.1	37
Region 4	35.7	17.9	14.3	10.7	10.7	3.6	7.2	56
Region 5	38.5	26.2	15.4	7.7	1.5	7.7	3.0	65
Region 6	42.9	14.3	28.6	0.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	21
Region 7	50.0	14.3	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.1	14.2	14

Type and Regimentation of Use. Respondents were then asked about the type and style of use they preferred. A large majority of the respondents, 82 percent, felt that the areas should receive both day-use and camping (Table 17). Eleven percent preferred day-use only, and 6 percent wanted camping only. Eighty-five percent said they felt that use should occur only in designated areas, as opposed to the 12 percent who felt that use should occur wherever people wish (Table 18). The results indicate most respondents desire areas that can accommodate both types of use, and prefer the social order associated with some level of regimentation.

Access. The level of preferred access was measured by determining the respondents' opinions about how the roads and parking areas should be surfaced. Gravel roads and parking areas were preferred by 51 percent (Table 19). Paved roads and parking areas were preferred by 19 percent, and dirt by 18 percent. Eight percent wanted no roads and parking areas.

Facilities. Respondents were asked if they wanted certain facilities at these areas. Vault toilets were preferred by 53 percent, as opposed to the 35 percent who wanted flush toilets (Table 20). Eighty-five percent wanted a water supply, 83 percent wanted picnic tables, 76 percent wanted fireplaces, and 74 percent wanted a boat ramp and dock. Recreational vehicle dump stations were requested by 54 percent, central wash basins by 29 percent, and central showers by 26 percent.

Table 17. Preferences for use types for new areas, for respondents feeling that there are not enough existing quality opportunities, in percent.

	Both Day Use & Camping	Day Use Only	Camping Only	Don't Know	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Were Not Satisfied	82.0	11.0	5.9	1.2	255
Residence, by FWP Region					
Region 1	85.7	9.5	4.8	0.0	21
Region 2	73.2	14.6	12.2	0.0	41
Region 3	83.8	10.8	5.4	0.0	37
Region 4	83.9	8.9	3.6	3.6	56
Region 5	81.5	12.3	4.6	1.5	65
Region 6	81.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	21
Region 7	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	14

Table 18. Preferences for regulation of use for new areas, for respondents feeling that there are not enough existing quality opportunities, in percent.

	Day Use or Camping Should Occur:			
	In Designated Areas	Wherever People Wish	Don't Know	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Were Not Satisfied	85.1	11.8	3.1	255
Residence, by FWP Region				
Region 1	76.2	14.3	9.5	21
Region 2	80.5	17.1	2.4	41
Region 3	86.5	13.5	0.0	37
Region 4	85.7	12.5	1.8	56
Region 5	86.2	10.8	3.1	65
Region 6	85.7	4.8	9.5	21
Region 7	100.0	0.0	0.0	14

Table 19. Preferences for roads and parking areas, for respondents feeling that there are not enough existing quality opportunities, in percent.

	Gravel	Paved	Dirt	No Roads / Parking	Don't Know	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Were Not Satisfied	51.4	18.8	18.4	7.8	3.5	255
Residence, by FWP Region						
Region 1	61.9	14.3	14.3	4.8	4.8	21
Region 2	41.5	24.4	22.0	9.8	2.4	41
Region 3	45.9	18.9	24.3	10.8	0.0	37
Region 4	50.0	14.3	16.1	12.5	7.1	56
Region 5	56.9	16.9	18.5	4.6	3.1	65
Region 6	57.1	33.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	21
Region 7	50.0	14.3	21.4	7.1	7.1	14

Table 20. Preferences for facilities, for respondents feeling that there are not enough existing quality opportunities, in percent.

	Vault Toilets	Flush Toilets	Water Supply	Picnic Tables	Fire-places	Boat Ramp / Dock	RV Dump Stations	Central Wash Basins	Central Showers	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Were Not Satisfied	53.3	35.3	85.1	83.1	76.1	74.1	54.5	28.6	25.9	255
Residence, by FWP Region										
Region 1	47.6	47.6	71.4	81.0	81.0	66.7	42.9	42.9	28.6	21
Region 2	46.3	36.6	90.2	82.9	78.0	73.2	36.6	36.6	26.8	41
Region 3	73.0	16.2	81.1	75.7	75.7	67.6	56.8	21.6	21.6	37
Region 4	57.1	32.1	91.1	82.1	75.0	78.6	57.1	25.0	17.9	56
Region 5	50.8	38.5	84.6	83.1	72.3	75.4	55.4	21.5	23.1	65
Region 6	28.8	57.1	90.5	100.0	81.0	90.5	85.7	42.9	47.6	21
Region 7	64.3	28.6	71.5	85.7	78.6	57.1	57.1	28.6	42.9	14

CHAPTER SIX

RIVER FLOATING

Recreational river floating has experienced rapid growth throughout the United States during the last two decades. Montana, with its many miles of rivers, including 368 miles protected by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, provides its citizens with access to many unique floating opportunities. The importance of knowledge concerning this recreational activity is evidenced by the extent of participation, and by the complexities of management imposed by diverse agency jurisdictions and demands. The study contributed to this knowledge by identifying river floaters, and establishing base line data concerning their style of use on the rivers they float the most often. Access to rivers was an issue frequently mentioned as a problem or concern facing the state, and will be discussed in the next chapter.

Amount of Participation. Twenty-five percent of the survey sample floated a river or stream in Montana during the last months (Table 21). Participation was nearly twice as high in Regions 2 and 3 than it was in Regions 6 and 7. Males, with 32 percent participating, were more likely to have floated than females. Participation declined with age, ranging from 41 percent of the respondents between the ages of 18 and 24, and 7 percent age 65 and over, floating.

Rivers Floated Most Often. The 293 respondents who had floated were asked the name of the river they float the most often in Montana. The Yellowstone River was cited the most often by 18 percent of the floaters (Table 22). Twelve percent named the Missouri River, 9 percent the Madison River, 8 percent the Bitterroot and Clark Fork Rivers, and 6 percent the Blackfoot and Bighorn Rivers. The Bighole and North Fork of the Flathead Rivers were mentioned by 4 percent. The Gallatin, Smith, Mainstem and South

Table 21. Proportion of respondents floating a river or stream in Montana during the period Sept 1, 1984 - Aug 31, 1985, in percent.

	Floated	Did Not Float	Number of Respondents
All Respondents	25.1	74.9	1,169
Residence, by FWP Region			
Region 1	20.9	79.1	134
Region 2	31.8	68.2	198
Region 3	32.5	67.5	203
Region 4	22.5	77.5	253
Region 5	22.9	77.1	227
Region 6	17.3	82.7	81
Region 7	17.8	82.2	73
Sex of Respondent			
Male	32.1	67.9	591
Female	17.8	82.2	578
Age of Respondent			
18-24 years	41.4	58.6	140
25-34 years	35.7	64.3	322
35-44 years	25.4	74.6	276
45-64 years	14.1	85.9	277
65 years and over	7.3	92.7	150

Table 22. Most frequently mentioned rivers that respondents float the most often, for river floaters, in percent.

River	Times Cited	Percent
Yellowstone	54	18.4
Missouri	35	11.9
Madison	25	8.5
Bitterroot	23	7.8
Clark Fork	22	7.5
Blackfoot - Mainstem	17	5.8
Bighorn	16	5.5
Bighole	13	4.4
Flathead - No. Fork	11	3.8
Gallatin	10	3.4
Smith	9	3.1
Flathead - Mainstem	9	3.1
Flathead - So. Fork	8	2.7
Jefferson	7	2.4
Other Rivers	34	11.6

Fork of the Flathead Rivers were named by 3 percent, and the Jefferson River by 2 percent. These fourteen rivers constitute 88 percent of the rivers cited by the floaters.

Reasons Floaters Use These Rivers. River floaters were then asked why they picked that particular river to float on more often than others (floaters were allowed to cite up to 3 reasons). As might be expected, the most frequently mentioned reason was convenient access cited by 69 percent (Table 23). Twenty-three percent said they float there more often because of the fishing opportunities. Scenery was mentioned by 13 percent, the water conditions by 9 percent, and ease of floating and safety by 8 percent.

Type of Watercraft. Rafts, used by 63 percent of the floaters on the river they float the most often, was the most popular type of watercraft (Table 24). Canoes were used by 16 percent, dories or rowboats by 8 percent, and inner tubes by 7 percent. All other types of watercraft combined constitute 6 percent.

Water Conditions Encountered. Fifty-seven percent of the floaters reported only flatwater floating at the area they float the most often (Table 25). Eight percent said the area was for whitewater floating only, and 35 percent mentioned a combination of both types.

Type of Use. A majority, 82 percent, of the floaters usually use the river they float the most often for day-use only (Table 26). Eighteen percent usually camp along the river.

Encounter Levels. River floaters were asked to indicate how often other groups of floaters are usually within sight or sound on the river they float the most often. Eight percent reported other groups all of the time, 16 percent most of the time, 14 percent half the time, and 55 percent some of the time (Table 27). Seven percent usually never encounter other groups.

Table 23. Reasons cited most often for floating along the river floated the most often, for all river floaters and for floaters on the four most popular rivers, in percent.

	Access	Fishing Opps.	Scenery	Water Conditions	Easy to Float	Safety	Other Reasons	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Floated	69.3	23.2	13.3	9.2	8.2	7.5	23.8	293
Four Most Popular Rivers								
Yellowstone	85.2	18.5	9.3	7.4	0.0	1.9	18.5	54
Missouri	80.0	14.3	8.6	2.9	14.3	8.6	11.4	35
Madison	52.0	8.0	8.0	24.0	36.0	28.0	20.0	25
Bitterroot	87.0	17.4	8.7	4.3	4.3	8.7	17.4	23

Note: percents total to more than 100 because respondents were allowed to cite up to 3 reasons.

Table 24. Type of watercraft floaters usually use on the river they float the most often, for all river floaters and for floaters on the four most popular rivers, in percent.

	Raft	Canoe	Dory / Rowboat	Inner Tube	Other Watercraft	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Floated	62.8	16.0	7.8	7.2	6.1	293
Four Most Popular Rivers						
Yellowstone	68.5	13.0	11.1	1.9	5.5	54
Missouri	48.6	28.6	2.9	8.6	11.3	35
Madison	76.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	8.0	25
Bitterroot	52.2	26.1	0.6	13.0	8.1	23

Table 25. Water conditions encountered on the river respondents float the most often, for all river floaters and for the floaters on the four most popular rivers, in percent.

	Flatwater Only	Whitewater Only	Both Flatwater & Whitewater	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Floated	56.8	7.9	35.3	293
Four Most Popular Rivers				
Yellowstone	42.6	5.6	51.9	54
Missouri	85.7	0.0	14.3	35
Madison	76.0	4.0	20.0	25
Bitterroot	91.3	0.0	8.7	23

Table 26. Type of use for the river floated the most often, for all river floaters and for the floaters on the four most popular rivers, in percent.

	Day Use	Camping	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Floated	81.7	18.2	293
Four Most Popular Rivers			
Yellowstone	77.8	22.2	54
Missouri	88.6	11.4	35
Madison	84.0	16.0	25
Bitterroot	95.7	4.3	23

Table 27. Usual level of encounters with other groups of floaters on the river they float the most often, for all river floaters and for floaters on the four most popular rivers, in percent.

	All the Time	Most the Time	Half the Time	Some of the Time	Never	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Floated	7.8	16.4	14.3	54.6	6.8	293
Four Most Popular Rivers						
Yellowstone	5.6	7.4	9.3	64.8	13.0	54
Missouri	11.4	17.1	28.6	42.9	0.0	35
Madison	16.0	28.0	36.0	20.0	0.0	25
Bitterroot	0.0	34.8	0.0	60.9	4.3	23

Activity Attributes that Detract from Enjoyment. Floaters were asked if there are any activities along or next to the river they float the most often that detracts from their enjoyment when they float. Seventy-nine percent said there were no such activities (Table 28). Twenty-one percent said there were, and these 61 floaters were asked to describe these activities (respondents were allowed to cite up to 3 activities). The most frequently mentioned detractions were the presence of roads, motorized boats, fishing from shore, partying or drinking, and water diversions (Table 29).

Favorite Rivers. Floaters were asked if they considered the river they float the most often to be their favorite river to float in Montana. Fifty-seven percent answered "yes," while 32 percent liked other rivers better (Table 30). Twelve percent could not make that decision.

The floaters who preferred another river were asked the name of that river. Twenty percent of the 249 floaters who had a favorite river named the Yellowstone (Table 31). The Missouri River was cited by 11 percent, the Madison River by 9 percent, the Clark Fork River by 8 percent, and the Blackfoot, Bighole, and North Fork of the Flathead Rivers by 6 percent. Five percent mentioned the Smith River, 4 percent the Bitterroot and Mainstem of the Flathead Rivers, 3 percent the South Fork of the Flathead and Bighorn Rivers, and 2 percent the Gallatin and Beaverhead Rivers. These fourteen rivers constitute 89 percent of the favorite rivers cited by the floaters.

A comparison of the ranking of these favorite rivers and the list of rivers floated the most often (Table 22) indicates some interesting differences. The Bitterroot, Bighorn, Gallatin, and Jefferson Rivers all drop in rank on the list of favorite rivers. These rivers probably possess good access attributes, while other attributes are not valued as highly.

Table 28. Proportion of floaters encountering activities that detract from their enjoyment, for all river floaters and for the floaters on the four most popular rivers, in percent.

	No Detractions	Detractions	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Floated	78.9	20.9	293
Four Most Popular Rivers			
Yellowstone	87.0	13.0	54
Missouri	62.9	37.1	35
Madison	88.0	12.0	25
Bitterroot	78.3	21.7	23

Table 29. Activities cited most often as detracting from enjoyment, in percent.

Activity	Times Cited	Percent
Roads	9	14.8
Motor / Jet Boat	8	13.1
Fishing From Shore	7	11.5
Partying / Drinking	6	9.8
Water Diversion	5	8.2
Other Activities	32	52.5

Note: percent totals to more than 100 because respondents were allowed to cite up to 3 activities.

Table 30. Is the river floated the most often the respondent's favorite river to float in Montana, for all river floaters and for the floaters on the four most popular rivers, in percent.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Floated	56.7	31.7	11.6	293
Four Most Popular Rivers				
Yellowstone	50.0	29.6	20.4	54
Missouri	51.4	40.0	8.6	35
Madison	56.0	40.0	4.0	25
Bitterroot	43.5	43.5	13.0	23

Table 31. Rivers cited as favorite, for floaters that knew what their favorite river was, in percent.

River	Times Cited	Percent
Yellowstone	49	19.7
Missouri	28	11.2
Madison	22	8.8
Clark Fork	21	8.4
Blackfoot - Mainstem	16	6.4
Bighole	15	6.0
Flathead - No. Fork	14	5.6
Smith	12	4.8
Bitterroot	11	4.4
Flathead - Mainstem	9	3.6
Flathead - So. Fork	7	2.8
Bighorn	7	2.8
Gallatin	6	2.4
Beaverhead	5	2.0
Other Rivers	27	10.8

CHAPTER SEVEN

MOST IMPORTANT OUTDOOR RECREATION PROBLEM OR CONCERN FACING MONTANA

An important initial step in planning is the identification of relevant issues. To facilitate the planning to meet the recreational needs of Montanans, the study asked all respondents what they felt was the most important outdoor recreation problem or concern facing Montana today. This thought provoking question solicited responses from 80 percent of the survey sample; the other 20 percent did not provide an answer.

Nearly 100 categories were developed that describe all or portions of the issues mentioned by the 933 respondents who were able to express an opinion. The following discussion summarizes these opinions in terms of the percentage of the 933 respondents who voiced a certain problem or concern. Because content analysis of this type often degenerates the quality of the information, the individual responses, as recorded by the interviewers, have been regrouped into 18 more general categories and are included for the reader's reference in Technical Appendix B. Only the twelve most frequently mentioned subjects are included for discussion here. Because some responses include ideas that overlap into more than one category, they may be listed in their entirety under more than one heading.

Twelve percent of the respondents felt that overuse and crowding was the most important outdoor recreation problem or concern (Table 32). Litter and garbage was cited by 11 percent.

Vandalism, misuse and abuse were mentioned by 12 percent, and 4 percent thought conflicts between or with recreation activities were an important issue (these categories do not include responses identified as involving private landowners, which are a separate category). Most of the recreational conflict issues involved motorized vehicles. Safety problems

were cited by 3 percent, alcohol problems by 1 percent, and problems with fires by 2 percent.

Four percent mentioned some form of problem or need involving education or information. Wildlife, or wildlife management issues were raised by 10 percent. Grizzlies or other types of bears were specifically mentioned by 3 percent.

Pollution problems were cited as being an important concern to 11 percent (Table 33). Five percent were concerned specifically about water pollution. Other water related issues, such as water levels and allocation, were raised by 2 percent.

Problems or concerns involving access to recreational opportunities were mentioned by 11 percent (this category does not include responses identified as involving private landowners, which are a separate category). Access, vandalism/misuse, and conflict problems identified as involving landowners and private property were cited by 11 percent. Many of these involved hunting and river access.

Six percent mentioned issues involving Wilderness. Other types of facilities and areas, or their maintenance, were cited by 15 percent. Management, administration or planning issues were an important concern to 13 percent. This includes 3 percent who were specifically concerned about costs or funding.

Table 32. Opinions about the most important outdoor recreation problem or concern facing Montana, in percent.

	Facil./ Areas	Mgmt./ Admin.	Vandalism Misuse	Overuse/ Crowding	Pollution	Problems on Priv. Prop.	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Voiced an Opinion	14.6	13.3	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.3	933
Residence, by FWP Region							
Region 1	15.0	12.1	7.5	16.8	22.4	3.7	107
Region 2	13.9	13.9	12.0	16.3	15.7	9.0	166
Region 3	14.8	9.9	11.1	6.8	8.6	14.2	162
Region 4	15.7	15.7	12.7	10.8	7.4	13.7	204
Region 5	12.4	13.0	16.9	12.4	10.7	12.9	178
Region 6	14.3	20.7	6.3	9.5	4.8	6.3	63
Region 7	18.9	7.6	11.3	9.4	9.4	15.1	53
Sex of Respondent							
Male	11.9	14.1	9.7	10.3	11.3	15.4	505
Female	17.8	12.4	14.7	13.8	11.4	6.3	428
Age of Respondent							
18-24 years	10.3	15.9	17.8	7.5	15.0	5.6	107
25-34 years	9.2	14.4	10.3	11.1	12.9	12.9	271
35-44 years	11.1	15.4	13.2	15.4	11.5	11.5	234
45-64 years	20.8	10.6	9.7	11.9	9.3	13.3	226
65 years and over	29.0	8.6	12.9	9.7	6.5	7.5	93

* Vandalism/misuse and conflict issues identified as involving private landowners not included.

Table 33. Opinions about the most important outdoor recreation problem or concern facing Montana, in percent. (Continued)

	Access *	Litter/ Garbage	Wildlife Mgmt.	Wilderness	Recreation Conflict *	Education/ Information	Number of Respondents
All Respondents That Voiced an Opinion	10.8	10.5	10.3	6.1	4.2	4.0	933
Residence, by FWP Region							
Region 1	8.4	15.9	11.2	5.6	4.7	1.9	107
Region 2	7.2	10.2	10.2	7.2	3.6	5.4	166
Region 3	15.4	3.7	8.0	6.8	9.9	5.6	162
Region 4	9.3	12.7	12.7	8.3	2.0	2.5	204
Region 5	12.9	10.7	9.6	2.8	2.8	5.6	178
Region 6	7.9	9.5	9.5	4.8	1.6	3.2	63
Region 7	15.1	13.2	9.4	5.7	3.8	0.0	53
Sex of Respondent							
Male	15.2	9.3	12.5	6.9	4.2	3.2	505
Female	5.6	11.9	7.7	5.1	4.2	4.9	428
Age of Respondent							
18-24 years	3.7	10.3	10.3	6.5	3.7	1.9	107
25-34 years	8.1	12.2	8.9	7.4	4.8	5.5	271
35-44 years	9.8	10.7	12.0	7.7	4.7	2.1	234
45-64 years	17.3	9.7	9.7	3.5	3.1	4.9	226
65 years and over	14.0	7.5	11.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	93

* Vandalism/misuse and conflict issues identified as involving private landowners not included.

APPENDIX A

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

1. NOW I'M GOING TO READ A LIST OF OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES. PLEASE TELL ME ABOUT HOW MANY DAYS YOU DID EACH ONE IN MONTANA DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.

1. JOGGING
2. HORSEBACK RIDING
3. BICYCLING
4. MOUNTAIN BIKING
5. WALKING FOR PLEASURE OR DAYHIKING
6. NATURE STUDY OR BIRD WATCHING
7. PICNICKING
8. CAMPING
9. BACKPACKING
10. OFF-ROAD 4x4 DRIVING
11. OFF-ROAD MOTORCYCLE OR ATV DRIVING
12. FISHING
13. HUNTING
14. SWIMMING IN A LAKE, RIVER, POND OR STREAM
15. SWIMMING IN A POOL
16. WATERSKIING
17. MOTORBOATING
18. WINDSURFING
19. SAILING
20. CANOEING
21. KAYAKING
22. RAFTING
23. SOCCER
24. FOOTBALL
25. GOLF
26. BASEBALL OR SOFTBALL
27. TENNIS
28. BASKETBALL
29. LAWN GAMES SUCH AS VOLLEYBALL OR CROQUET
30. TARGET SHOOTING
31. ICE SKATING
32. SNOWMOBILING
33. CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING
34. DOWNHILL SKIING

2. ARE THERE ANY OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES YOU WOULD LIKE TO PARTICIPATE IN, BUT FOR SOME REASON DO NOT?

   NO > GO TO QUESTION 3
   DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION > GO TO QUESTION 3
   YES > WHICH ONES? (3 activities)

      (for each activity listed ask)
      COULD YOU TELL ME THE MAIN REASONS THAT KEEP YOU FROM (activity)?
      (3 barriers per activity)

3. WHAT SINGLE OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITY DO YOU FEEL IS IN THE GREATEST NEED OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES IN MONTANA?

4. DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU VISITED A STATE OR FEDERALLY OWNED CAMPGROUND, RECREATIONAL SITE, PARK, MONUMENT, OR FISHING ACCESS SITE IN MONTANA, EXCLUDING YELLOWSTONE OR GLACIER NATIONAL PARKS?

   YES > GO TO QUESTION 5
   DON'T KNOW > GO TO QUESTION 5
   NO > WHAT ARE THE MAJOR REASONS YOU HAVE NOT VISITED THESE TYPES OF RECREATION AREAS? (3 reasons)

5. DO YOU FEEL THERE ARE ENOUGH OF THESE TYPES OF AREAS, IN MONTANA, THAT PROVIDE THE QUALITY OF RECREATION YOU DESIRE?

   YES > GO TO QUESTION 6
   DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION > GO TO QUESTION 6
   NO > THINK ABOUT THE TYPE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITY YOU WOULD WANT IF ADDITIONAL AREAS WERE BEING PLANNED.

      A. SHOULD THESE AREAS HAVE ACCESS PRIMARILY TO A LAKE, RIVER, FOREST, MOUNTAIN, HISTORICAL SITE, OR UNIQUE NATURAL AREA?

      B. SHOULD THEY BE AREAS FOR DAY USE, CAMPING, OR BOTH DAY USE AND CAMPING?

      C. SHOULD THE DAY USE OR CAMPING OCCUR WHEREVER PEOPLE WISH, OR ONLY IN DESIGNATED AREAS?

      D. WOULD YOU PREFER THE ROADS AND PARKING AREAS BE DIRT, GRAVEL, PAVED, OR NO ROADS AND PARKING AREAS?

E. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES WOULD YOU LIKE AT THESE AREAS:
VAULT TOILETS OR FLUSH TOILETS?
FIREPLACES?
PICNIC TABLES?
WATER SUPPLY?
CENTRAL WASH BASINS?
CENTRAL SHOWERS?
RV DUMP STATION?
BOAT RAMP & DOCK?

6. IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, WE ARE FACED WITH A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS. WHAT DO YOU FEEL IS THE MOST IMPORTANT OUTDOOR RECREATION PROBLEM OR CONCERN FACING MONTANA TODAY?

7. DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU FLOAT ANY RIVERS OR STREAMS IN MONTANA?

NO > GO TO QUESTION 8
DON'T KNOW > GO TO QUESTION 8
YES > WE WOULD LIKE TO FIND OUT ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE YOU FLOAT THE MOST OFTEN.

A. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THIS RIVER OR STREAM?

B. COULD YOU TELL US WHY YOU FLOAT ALONG THIS RIVER MORE OFTEN THAN OTHERS? (3 reasons)

C. IS THIS AREA FOR WHITEWATER FLOATING, FLATWATER FLOATING, OR BOTH?

D. WHAT TYPE OF WATERCRAFT DO YOU USUALLY USE ON THIS RIVER?

E. DO YOU USUALLY CAMP ALONG THE RIVER?

F. ARE OTHER GROUPS OF PEOPLE USUALLY WITHIN SIGHT OR SOUND ALL THE TIME, MOST OF THE TIME, ABOUT HALF THE TIME, SOME OF THE TIME, OR NEVER?

G. SOME RIVERS HAVE OTHER ACTIVITIES GOING ON AT THE SAME PLACE OR NEARBY, THAT DETRACT FROM SOME FLOATERS' ENJOYMENT, SUCH AS OTHER RECREATION ACTIVITIES, RESOURCE USES, AND SO ON. ARE THERE ANY ACTIVITIES ALONG OR NEXT TO THIS RIVER THAT DETRACT FROM YOUR ENJOYMENT WHEN YOU FLOAT?
NO > GO TO QUESTION 7H
DON'T REMEMBER > GO TO QUESTION 7H
YES > WHICH ONES? (3 activities)

H. DO YOU CONSIDER THIS PLACE TO BE YOUR FAVORITE PLACE TO FLOAT IN MONTANA?
YES > GO TO QUESTION 8
DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION > GO TO QUESTION 8
NO > WHAT IS THE NAME OF YOUR FAVORITE RIVER OR STREAM TO FLOAT?

TO FINISH UP, WE NEED SOME INFORMATION ABOUT YOU FOR CLASSIFICATION PURPOSES.

8. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL OR YEAR OF COLLEGE YOU COMPLETED?

9. WHAT IS YOUR AGE?

10. SEX OF RESPONDENT?

11. WHAT COUNTY DO YOU LIVE IN?

THOSE ARE ALL THE QUESTIONS I HAVE. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR TAKING THE TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY --- WE APPRECIATE YOUR WILLINGNESS TO HELP.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX B

PROBLEMS OR CONCERNS [1]

OVERUSE / CROWDING

TOO MANY RECREATIONISTS USING THE RESOURCES
OVERCROWDED AT LAKES WITH GOOD AUTO ACCESS
OVERCROWDING
CROWDING IN PARKS, RECREATION AREAS
OVERCROWDING
OVERUSE OF AVAILABLE FACILITIES, NOT ENOUGH AREAS
OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS - TOO MANY OF THEM
OVERCROWDING, POLLUTION
OVERCROWDING
OVERCROWDED CAMPGROUNDS
OVERCROWDING
OVERUSE / LITTERING IN CONFINED AREAS
OVERUSE OF / TOO MANY PEOPLE IN NATL. PARKS
CHANCE OF FOREST FIRES / OVERCROWDING OF FACILITIES
TOO CROWDED FOR AVAILABLE PUBLIC FACILITIES
OVERCROWDING, POOR MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES
OVERUSE OF WILDERNESS, LITTERING
OUT-OF-STATERS TAKING OVER OUR REC. SITES
TOO MANY PEOPLE
OVERCROWDING
OVERCROWDING
CONVERSION OF LAND TO PRIVATE OWNERS, TOO MANY PEOPLE
TOO MANY PEOPLE USING THE AREAS
INFLUX OF OUTSIDERS FROM OTHER STATES - POLLUTE & CROWD
CROWDING, OVERRUN RECREATION AREAS, POOR MAINTENANCE
COMPETITION FOR FACILITIES - MOST OF USE IS ON WKEND
OVERCROWDED / LITTERING
OVERUSE
LACK OF FACILITIES, OVERCROWDING
CROWDING OF FACILITIES
POLLUTION / LITTERING / TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS
OVERCROWDING
TOO MANY PEOPLE IN NATIONAL PARKS - EXTINCTION OF ANIMALS
CONGESTION
OVERCROWDING, LITTER
OVERCROWDING OF AVAILABLE FACILITIES
TOO MANY PEOPLE USING THE MOUNTAINS
CROWDED
OVERUSE
TOO MANY PEOPLE NOT ENOUGH CAMPGROUNDS, THEY ARE TOO EXPENSIVE
OVERUSE AND INCORRECT USE OF REC AREAS, TRASHED OUT

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[1] Summary of respondents' opinions about the most important outdoor recreation problem or concern facing Montana, from The Montana Outdoor Recreation Needs Survey, 1985.

OVERCROWDING IN SOME PLACES
CROWDING OF AVAILABLE REC AREAS, NEED MORE AREAS
LACK OF FACILITIES FOR CAMPING - MORE SITES - CROWDED
PARKS ARE TOO CROWDED DURING SUMMER
OVERUSE OR OVERCROWDING
TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE FISHERMEN/HUNTERS FOR THE AMT. OF GAME
TOO MANY HUNTERS, NOT ENOUGH LAND, TRESPASSERS
OVERUSE OF PUBLIC LANDS CAUSING EROSION ETC.
HUNTING - TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATERS
OVERCROWDING OF TRAILS/CAMPSITES DURING BACKPACKING
TOO MANY PEOPLE IN WILDERNESS AREAS
TOO MANY RECREATIONISTS
OVERCROWDING, MORE EDUCATION
OVERCROWDING
TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS
NUMBER OF PEOPLE USING LIMITED SPACE
TOO MANY PEOPLE IN CAMPING AREAS / NO PRIVACY
OVERCROWDING IN PARKS
TOO MANY PEOPLE IN MOST RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
OVERUSE OF AREAS (CROWDING), MANAGEMENT CONTROL OVER NUMBERS
OVERCROWDING
PEOPLE MOVING INTO WILDERNESS AREAS, CROWDED
TOO MANY PEOPLE IN THE CAMPGROUND
TOO MANY PEOPLE, NOT ENOUGH WILDERNESS, CROWDED
TOO MANY PEOPLE IN WILDERNESS AREAS
OUT-OF-STATE PEOPLE ARE CROWDING OUT RESIDENTS
CROWDING AND LITTER PROBLEMS
OVERCROWDING, ACCESS, EXPENSE, MORE EDUCATION
OVERUSE OF SOME AREAS / AND UNDER-USE OF SOME OTHER AREAS
TOO MANY PEOPLE ON THE WEEKENDS
OVERCROWDING / TOO MANY CARS
WATER POLLUTION / TOO MANY FLOATERS
AREAS THAT ARE AVAILABLE ARE OVERUSED
TOO MANY PEOPLE USING AREAS, OVERUSE OF CAMPGROUNDS
LACK OF SPACE FOR CAMPING, USUALLY ALL FILLED UP
OVERCROWDING IN SOME AREAS
OVERUSE OF POPULAR SITES
TOO MANY TOURISTS
OVERUSE OF RIVERS
TOO MANY PEOPLE USING FACILITIES - CROWDED
HIGH POPULATION
OUT-OF-STATE PROBLEMS - ACID RAIN, TOURISTS
OVERCROWDING
OVERCROWDING IN MAJOR PARKS
SANITATION OF WATER AND CROWDING OF RECREATIONISTS
OVERCROWDING
OVERCROWDING
OVERUSE OF EXISTING CAMPGROUND FACILITIES, TOO MANY PEOPLE
TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS
ANTI-GRIZZLY - CUT THEM DOWN A BIT, TOO MANY PEOPLE FOR REC. AREAS
OVERCROWDING, LITTER, LACK OF EDUCATION
OVERUSE OF SOME OF THE PARKS
OVERUSE OF GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE, FACILITIES NOT KEPT UP
OVERCROWDING

TOO MANY TOURISTS, PREVENT MOTORIZED ACCESS ON PUBLIC LANDS
VOLUME OF PEOPLE USING FACILITIES, PRESSURE
OVERCROWDING, LACK OF FUNDING FOR REC AREAS
INFLUX OF PEOPLE
PERMISSION FOR ACCESS TO PRIV. LAND, LITTER, CONGESTION, SAFETY
OVERCROWDING OF FACILITIES
CROWDS AT RECREATION AREAS AND SITES
OVERCROWDING, LACK OF FISH IN LAKES AND STREAMS
TOO MANY PARK VISITORS
TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS

LITTER / GARBAGE

LITTERING
PEOPLE NOT PICKING UP AFTER THEMSELVES
VANDALISM / PEOPLE LEAVING GARBAGE BEHIND
MESSY PEOPLE, TOO MUCH LITTER
LITTERING
LITTERING NATURAL AREAS
POLLUTION, LITTERING
LITTER
POLLUTION / LITTERING / AIR
LITTER
PEOPLE NOT KEEPING REC AREAS CLEAN, POACHING
LITTERING, LOTS OF AREAS NEED BETTER BATHROOMS OR MORE
OVERUSE / LITTERING IN CONFINED AREAS
LITTER
LITTERING IN PICNIC AREAS
LITTERING
POLLUTION, LITTER IN LAKES AND RIVERS
OVERUSE OF WILDERNESS, LITTERING
PEOPLE NOT CLEANING UP AFTER THEMSELVES
OVERUSE, CROWDED, LITTER
LITTER
LITTERING
PEOPLE LITTER AND ARE NOT CONSIDERATE OF WHAT WE HAVE
KEEP THE OUTDOOR AREAS CLEAN
GARBAGE
FACILITIES ABUSED, LITTERING, ETC.
PEOPLE LITTERING, BEING INCONSIDERATE (MONTANANS)
DIRTY CAMPING AREAS
OVERCROWDED / LITTERING
POLLUTION / LITTERING / TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS
LITTERING
ABUSE OF NATIONAL FOREST BY PEOPLE, LITTERING
LITTERING, POLLUTION, VANDALISM, LACK OF RESPECT
GARBAGE AND FOREST FIRES
LITTERING
LITTER
MAKING PEOPLE CLEAN UP LITTER - MORE GARBAGE CANS
PEOPLE LACK RESPONSIBILITY TO CLEAN UP AFTER THEMSELVES
OVERCROWDING, LITTER
CLEAN UP AREAS - RIVER LITTER PROBLEM

PEOPLE WHO DON'T PICK UP AFTER THEMSELVES AT REC AREAS
LITTERING
LITTERING / SLOBS
POLLUTION OF WATER, LITTERING
POLLUTION / LITTERING, CARBON MONOXIDE FROM VEHICLES
VANDALISM, LITTERING
LITTERING, ESP IN STREAMS
LITTERING OF CAMPGROUNDS AND TRAILS
VANDALISM, LITTERING
LITTERING IN PARKS AND ESPECIALLY IN THE RIVERS
OUT-OF-STATERS ARE LITTERING - GARBAGE
VANDALISM, LITTER, SCENIC VALUE RUINED BY BPA & OTHER THINGS
PEOPLE DON'T RESPECT THE LEND - POLLUTION AND LITTER
DESTRUCTION OF NATURAL AREA, LITTER, DOGS, DISRESPECT
LITTER IN THE CAMPGROUNDS
PEOPLE WHO DON'T CLEAN UP
POLLUTION, LITTERING, TOO MANY HUNTERS (SAFETY PROBLEMS)
LITTER AND FIRES
WASTE FROM PEOPLE
LITTERING
LITTER
LITTERING
WATER QUALITY AND GARBAGE HANDLING BY PEOPLE
CLEAN UP OUTDOORS - LITTER, THOUGHTFULNESS
LITTERING
CROWDING AND LITTER PROBLEMS
POLLUTION, LITTER
LITTER
USE OF ALCOHOL WITH RECREATION ACTIVITIES, LITTER
CLEANER GROUNDS PEOPLE PICK UP POLLUTION
LITTERING, VANDALISM
GARBAGE DUMPS IN MOUNTAINS NEED TO BE EMPTIED MORE OFTEN
TOO MUCH GARBAGE BEING THROWN AROUND CAMPGROUNDS
LITTERING, VANDALISM
PEOPLE AWARENESS / ABUSE / LITTER / VANDALISM
POLLUTION AND PEOPLE WHO DO NOT PICK UP THEIR GARBAGE
LACK OF INDIVIDUAL RESPECT FOR OTHERS RIGHTS...LITTER
LITTER
LITTER, POLLUTION
LITTER, VISITOR EDUCATION NEEDED, PEOPLE PACK IN AND OUT
LITTERING
OVERCROWDING, LITTER, LACK OF EDUCATION
LITTERING - OTHER TYPES OF POLLUTION
PERMISSION FOR ACCESS TO PRIV. LAND, LITTER, CONGESTION, SAFETY
PEOPLE LEAVING TRASH AND STARTING FIRES, TOO NOISY, DRINKING
SLOB CAMPERS / LACK OF FUNDS FOR RECREATION AREA MAINTENANCE
LITTER, IN REC. AREAS
POLLUTION, LITTERING
GARBAGE CONTROL - CAMPGROUNDS DIDN'T HAVE WATER EARLY SPRING
LITTERING
NOT ENOUGH PROTECTION OF GRIZZLIES, LITTER

VANDALISM / MISUSE / ABUSE

(SEE ALSO: ACCESS & OTHER PROBLEMS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY)

VANDALISM, REST STOPS NOT MAINTAINED - NOT ADEQUATE
VANDALISM, KEEPING OUTHOUSES CLEAN, MORE RV DUMPS STATIONS
VANDALISM, ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENTS
VANDALISM / PEOPLE LEAVING GARBAGE BEHIND
PEOPLE NOT TAKING CARE OF OUR FORESTS AND LAND - BEHAVIOR
PEOPLE MISUSE FACILITIES
POLLUTION, INCONSIDERATE PEOPLE
MISUSE & POLLUTION & DESTRUCTION BY PEOPLE USING REC AREAS
PEOPLE'S DISRESPECT FOR THE RESOURCES
PEOPLE NEED TO RESPECT THE AREA
CARELESSNESS OF HUNTERS
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY
PEOPLE NOT KEEPING REC AREAS CLEAN, AND POACHING
PEOPLE WHO DON'T TAKE CARE OF CAMPING SITES
TOO MANY PEOPLE ABUSE AREAS, GUN SHOOTING ETC
MISUSING FACILITIES
VANDALISM OF CAMPING AREAS AND DESTRUCTION
CLOSING DOWN AREAS DUE TO VANDALISM
VANDALISM
TOO MANY LAWS TOO COMPLY WITH BUT THEY ARE NEEDED - POACHERS
LACK OF RESPECT FOR THE AREA BY VISITORS
WAY PEOPLE ABUSE OUTDOORS
VANDALISM AND ABUSE OF AVAILABLE FACILITIES
VANDALISM
VANDALISM
POACHERS
PEOPLE LITTER AND ARE NOT CONSIDERATE OF WHAT WE HAVE
DEFACING UNIQUE AREAS / INSECTS ARE BAD ON YELLOWSTONE
VANDALISM / POLLUTION
RECREATIONISTS THAT CAUSE VANDALISM, DISRESPECT FOR OTHERS
PEOPLE ABUSING RECREATION FACILITIES
VANDALISM IN CAMPGROUNDS - MORE ACCESS FOR HUNTERS
PEOPLE LITTERING, BEING INCONSIDERATE (MONTANANS)
VANDALISM / DESTRUCTION OF THE SITE
NOISY / SLOB CAMPERS NEED MORE POLICING / NEED MORE RV DUMP. FACIL.
CONDITION OF CAMPING AREAS - VANDALISM
HIKERS AND BACKPACKERS, NOT STAYING IN DESIGNATED AREAS
VANDALISM, POLLUTION
ABUSE OF NATIONAL FOREST BY PEOPLE, LITTERING
PEOPLE IMPACTS - VANDALISM
LITTERING, POLLUTION, VANDALISM, LACK OF RESPECT
NOT ENOUGH WILDERNESS, VANDALISM
VANDALISM IS JUST TERRIBLE
NOT ENOUGH REST AREAS - DAMAGE TO THEM
LACK OF RESPECT FOR LAND - IMPROPER USE
PEOPLE DESTROYING THINGS / VANDALISM / FIRES CAUSED BY SLOBS
VANDALISM & DESTRUCTION OF PROP. BY REC USERS
VANDALISM
VANDALISM
PEOPLE DON'T TAKE CARE OF AREAS
VANDALISM, LITTERING

VANDALISM
OVERUSE AND INCORRECT USE OF REC. AREAS, TRASHED OUT
VANDALISM, LITTERING
VANDALISM, POLLUTION, LACK OF EDUCATION
VANDALISM, LITTER, SCENIC VALUE RUINED BY BPA & OTHER THINGS
PEOPLE DISOBEYING RULES AND ENDANGERING OTHER PEOPLE
VANDALISM
VANDALISM IN CAMPGROUNDS
VANDALISM IN PARKS, LACK OF BICYCLE/JOGGING PATHS
ABUSE OF LAND
ABUSE BY USERS
ABUSE OF PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS AND FACILITIES
PEOPLE DON'T RESPECT THE LAND - POLLUTION AND LITTER
LACK OF SPORTSMANSHIP / DON'T CARE ABOUT OTHER'S PROPERTY
PEOPLE DON'T TAKE CARE OF FACILITIES
RESPECT FOR THE LAND, EDUCATION PROGRAM, KNOWLEDGE OF GUNS
DESTRUCTION OF NATURAL AREA, LITTER, DOGS, DISRESPECT
CONCERN FOR PEOPLE WHO KEEP THINGS NICE IN THE OUTDOORS
OVER ABUSE OF THE LAND, EROSION
PEOPLE AREN'T CAREFUL ENOUGH AND DON'T RESPECT NATURE
LACK OF FUNDING AND VANDALISM
PEOPLE WHO DON'T CARE HOW THEY LEAVE THE LAND
PEOPLE WITH GHETTO BLASTERS IN WOODS
POACHING
INCONSIDERATE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNEDUCATED ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT
MAINTENANCE OF THE AREAS BY USERS - PEOPLE/ANIMAL CONTACT
TAKE BETTER CARE OF THINGS/CAMPFIRES
VANDALISM
VANDALISM
PEOPLE WHO ARE CARELESS ON PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LANDS
LITTERING, VANDALISM
PEOPLE DON'T RESPECT OUTDOOR CAMPSITES
VANDALISM
VANDALISM
LITTERING, VANDALISM
PEOPLE THAT ABUSE THE RESOURCES
VANDALISM - NEED MORE INSTRUCTION FOR SWIMMING
PEOPLE AWARENESS / ABUSE / LITTER / VANDALISM
VANDALISM / DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
POLLUTION AND VANDALISM IN STATE PARKS
LACK OF INDIVIDUAL RESPECT FOR OTHERS RIGHTS...LITTER
OVER ABUSE OF LAND
VANDALISM
VANDALISM
TO TAKE BETTER CARE OF WHAT WE HAVE
LACK OF ENVIRON. CONCERN / CONFLICT W/ REC. USES
VANDALISM
DESTRUCTION AND VANDALISM
VANDALISM
INCONSIDERATE SPORTSMAN
OVER ABUSE OF THE LAND AND FISHING ACCESS PROBLEMS
ABUSE PEOPLE DO TO LAND
LACK OF RESPECT FOR THE AREA / LITTER / NO EDUCATION OF NATURE

SAFETY

NOT THE CORRECT BOATING PROCEDURE - NOT CAREFUL ON THE WATER
HUNTING ACCIDENTS
SAFETY IN PARKS / PEOPLE RELATED NOT ANIMAL
SAFETY FROM ANIMALS AND ROWDY INDIVIDUALS
NEED MORE CAMPING AREAS, SAFE & CLEAN, DAILY CARETAKER
RUNNING INTO DRUG GROWERS IN BACKCOUNTRY - LACK OF SAFETY
SAFETY (HUNTERS WITH GUNS)
SAFETY FOR OTHER RECREATIONISTS DURING HUNTING SEASON
NEED STRICTER RULES ON HUNTING FOR SAFETY, CLASSES FOR ADULTS
NOT TOO SAFE TO GO ANYMORE - TO CAMPGROUNDS
DANGERS TO CHILDREN BEING LOST IN WOODS
TOO MANY HUNTING ACCIDENTS
CARELESS WITH FIRE, HUNTER SAFETY
ACCESS FOR HANDICAPPED, SAFETY FOR BIKERS AND JOGGERS
PEOPLE DISOBEYING RULES AND ENDANGERING OTHER PEOPLE
DIRTY WATER IN THE RIVERS, SAFETY FOR HUNTERS
POLLUTION, LITTERING, TOO MANY HUNTERS (SAFETY PROBLEMS)
PLACES ARE DANGEROUS - LOST....
SAFETY FOR OTHER RECREATIONISTS DURING HUNTING SEASON
HIGH RATE OF ACCIDENTS WITH SNOWMOBILES
WILD HUNTERS
MORE HANDICAPPED/ELDERLY ACCESS, DANGER TO NON-HUNTERS
SAFE PLACES TO TAKE CHILDREN / MORE ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN
AREAS FOR JOGGERS ALONG HIGHWAYS FOR SAFETY

ALCOHOL PROBLEMS

VANDALISM, ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENTS
BEER PARTYING PROBLEMS
DRUNK BOAT DRIVERS
PEOPLE DRINKING IN CAMPGROUNDS AND NOISE
DRUNKEN, ROWDY RECREATIONISTS
USE OF ALCOHOL WITH RECREATION ACTIVITIES, LITTER
ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENTS IN PUBLIC PLACES
PEOPLE LEAVING TRASH AND STARTING FIRES, TOO NOISY, DRINKING
TOO MANY KEGGERS BY SCHOOL KIDS

RECREATIONAL CONFLICT
(SEE ALSO: ACCESS & OTHER PROBLEMS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS WITH 4X4
LACK OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN X-CTRY SKIERS AND SNOWMOBILERS
CONTROL OFF-ROAD DRIVING MORE / MORE RESPECT FOR THE LAND
OFF-ROAD 4X4S TEAR UP THE LAND / THEY SHOULD STAY ON ROADS
ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES MAKING NOISE, VIOLATING LANDOWNER RIGHT
MOTORCYCLES IN PACK IN AREAS ONLY
OFF-ROAD VEHICLE IMPACTS
TOO MANY MOTORIZED VEHICLES IN MOUNTAIN AREAS
USE OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES IN FORESTS

KEEP MOTORIZED VEHICLES ON THE ROAD / MORE WILDERNESS AREAS
OFF-ROAD VEHICLE DAMAGE TO RESOURCES, VEGETATION...
NOISE POLLUTION FROM SNOWMOBILE & DIRT BIKES
ENCROACHMENT OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES, ENDANGER WILDLIFE
MOTORIZED VEHICLES IN COUNTRYSIDE - MOTORCYCLES, 4X4
NO MOTORBIKES IN MOUNTAINS - PEOPLE GO OUT TO GET AWAY FROM IT
FISHING / FLOATING / BIG GAME HUNTING CONFLICTS
KEEPING SNOWMOBILES OFF MAIN ROADS
USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES IN NATURAL AND WILD AREAS
ANNOYED BY LOGGERS SAWING AWAY
SEPARATE AREAS FOR RV & TENT CAMPERS, INCREASE MAINTENANCE
CONFLICT WITH DIFFERENT REC. USES
USER CONFLICT - MAYBE TEMPORAL ZONING COULD BE USED
STOP SNOWMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES IN THE BACKCOUNTRY
CONTROVERSY BETWEEN HIKERS, LOGGERS, CYCLISTS
NEED MORE CONTROL OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES
CONFLICT BETWEEN RECREATION USERS
USE OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES, IMPACTS, SHOULD HAVE DESIGNATED AREAS
MULTIPLE USE / CONFLICTING RECREATIONISTS AND/OR LANDOWNERS
EROSION OF SOIL- SNOWMOBILES DISREGARD OF ENVIRONMENT
OFF-ROAD VEHICLES RUINING TERRAIN - POLLUTION TO ENVIRON.
CONFLICT OF USES TAKE LOOK AT ENTIRE PICTURE
TOO MANY BOATS - GAS POWERED ON LAKES
FOUR WHEEL DRIVES GOING WHERE THERE NOT SUPPOSED TO GO
OFF-ROAD USE, THEY CAUSE IMPACTS
DIRT BIKES. ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE FROM
LACK OF ENVIRON. CONCERN / CONFLICT W/ REC. USES
TOO MANY TOURISTS, PREVENT MOTORIZED ACCESS ON PUBLIC LANDS

FIRE

FIRE HAZARD
CHANCE OF FOREST FIRES / OVERCROWDING OF FACILITIES
FIGHT FOREST FIRES BETTER
DRY FORESTS/CAMPFIRES, EDUCATE THE PEOPLE
GARBAGE AND FOREST FIRES
PEOPLE DESTROYING THINGS / VANDALISM / FIRES CAUSED BY SLOBS
REC FACILITIES ARE CONFINED TO FORESTS/ BAD DURING FOR.FIRES
CARELESS WITH FIRE, HUNTER SAFETY
FOREST FIRES
INSECTS KILLING TREES, KNAPWEED, FOREST FIRES
LITTER AND FIRES
FIRES STARTED BY REC USERS
WILDFIRES
TOO MANY FOREST FIRES
FIRES IN WILDERNESS AREAS OR CAMPGROUNDS
FIRE DANGER, RIVER POLLUTION
PEOPLE LEAVING TRASH AND STARTING FIRES, TOO NOISY, DRINKING

EDUCATION / INFORMATION

LACK OF YOUTH EDUCATION FOR OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES
WANT CLOSER ACCESS TO SPORTS FOR KIDS, NEED MORE EDUCATION
LACK OF INTEREST ON PART OF PUBLIC
MINIMUM IMPACT FOR ALL ACTIVITIES
MORE EDUCATION
NOT LETTING PEOPLE KNOW WHAT IS AVAILABLE / SIGNS / LITERATURE
LACK OF EDUCATION
NEED STRICTER RULES ON HUNTING FOR SAFETY, CLASSES FOR ADULTS
DRY FORESTS / CAMPFIRES - EDUCATE THE PEOPLE
NEED MORE PARK NATURALISTS TO INFORM THE PEOPLE / AND LAW ENF.
LACK OF EDUCATION FOR PARK VISITORS
LACK OF PUBLIC EDUCATION ON USE
RECREATIONISTS LACK SKILLS
VANDALISM, POLLUTION, LACK OF EDUCATION
BETTER SIGNING NEEDED, BETTER REST AREAS
OVERCROWDING, MORE EDUCATION
RESPECT FOR THE LAND, EDUCATION PROGRAM, KNOWLEDGE OF GUNS
LIMITED ACCESS TO WILDERNESS, BACKCOUNTRY, LACK OF REC INFO
LACK OF EDUCATION
INCONSIDERATE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNEDUCATED ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT
EDUCATING THE PEOPLE TO TAKE CARE OF WHAT WE ALREADY HAVE
WATER QUALITY, NEED REC.INFO FOR TOURISTS - ESPECIALLY SPORTSMEN
PUBLIC ROADS POSTED BETTER, NOT ENOUGH REC AREAS
LACK OF EDUCATION
NOT ENOUGH NATURE STUDY
VANDALISM / NEED MORE INSTRUCTION FOR SWIMMING
WISH TRAILS HAD MILE MARKERS, LESS RIVER SNAGS
INFORMATION ABOUT EXISTING FACILITIES
LITTER, VISITOR EDUCATION NEEDED, PEOPLE PACK IN AND OUT
OVERCROWDING, LITTER, LACK OF EDUCATION
LACK OF EDUCATION
MORE EDUCATION
LACK OF RESPECT FOR THE AREA / LITTER / NO EDUCATION OF NATURE
IGNORANCE ABOUT THE NATURAL AREAS AND WILDLIFE

BEARS / GRIZZLIES

UNINFORMED TOURISTS EATEN BY BEARS
NEED MORE CAMPING OPPS. WERE ITS SAFE - BEARS
BACKPACKING AND WILDLIFE, STOP HUNTING GRIZZLIES
DEALING WITH WILDLIFE, WITH BEARS - CONFLICTS
PEOPLE SHOULD BE MOVED INSTEAD OF ANIMALS - GRIZ ESP.
TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO GRIZZLY BEARS, RESTROOMS NOT OPEN IN WINTER
THREAT OF GRIZZLY BEARS TO HIKERS
CONFLICT BETWEEN PEOPLE AND BEARS
TOO MUCH CONCERN FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR, ENOUGH HABITAT
ANTI HUNTING SENTIMENT - AGAINST THE GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTERS
ENVIRONMENTAL VS PUBLIC'S VIEWS ON GRIZZLY IN NATL. PARKS
PROBLEMS WITH BEARS, PEOPLE ATTRACT THEM WITH FOOD
GRIZZLY RANCHER CONFLICTS
GRIZZLY BEARS SHOULD NOT LIMIT PEOPLE OPPORTUNITIES IN PARKS

EDUCATION / INFORMATION

LACK OF YOUTH EDUCATION FOR OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES
WANT CLOSER ACCESS TO SPORTS FOR KIDS, NEED MORE EDUCATION
LACK OF INTEREST ON PART OF PUBLIC
MINIMUM IMPACT FOR ALL ACTIVITIES
MORE EDUCATION
NOT LETTING PEOPLE KNOW WHAT IS AVAILABLE / SIGNS / LITERATURE
LACK OF EDUCATION
NEED STRICTER RULES ON HUNTING FOR SAFETY, CLASSES FOR ADULTS
DRY FORESTS / CAMPFIRES - EDUCATE THE PEOPLE
NEED MORE PARK NATURALISTS TO INFORM THE PEOPLE / AND LAW ENF.
LACK OF EDUCATION FOR PARK VISITORS
LACK OF PUBLIC EDUCATION ON USE
RECREATIONISTS LACK SKILLS
VANDALISM, POLLUTION, LACK OF EDUCATION
BETTER SIGNING NEEDED, BETTER REST AREAS
OVERCROWDING, MORE EDUCATION
RESPECT FOR THE LAND, EDUCATION PROGRAM, KNOWLEDGE OF GUNS
LIMITED ACCESS TO WILDERNESS, BACKCOUNTRY, LACK OF REC INFO
LACK OF EDUCATION
INCONSIDERATE PEOPLE WHO ARE UNEDUCATED ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT
EDUCATING THE PEOPLE TO TAKE CARE OF WHAT WE ALREADY HAVE
WATER QUALITY, NEED REC.INFO FOR TOURISTS - ESPECIALLY SPORTSMEN
PUBLIC ROADS POSTED BETTER, NOT ENOUGH REC AREAS
LACK OF EDUCATION
NOT ENOUGH NATURE STUDY
VANDALISM / NEED MORE INSTRUCTION FOR SWIMMING
WISH TRAILS HAD MILE MARKERS, LESS RIVER SNAGS
INFORMATION ABOUT EXISTING FACILITIES
LITTER, VISITOR EDUCATION NEEDED, PEOPLE PACK IN AND OUT
OVERCROWDING, LITTER, LACK OF EDUCATION
LACK OF EDUCATION
MORE EDUCATION
LACK OF RESPECT FOR THE AREA / LITTER / NO EDUCATION OF NATURE
IGNORANCE ABOUT THE NATURAL AREAS AND WILDLIFE

BEARS / GRIZZLIES

UNINFORMED TOURISTS EATEN BY BEARS
NEED MORE CAMPING OPPS. WERE ITS SAFE - BEARS
BACKPACKING AND WILDLIFE, STOP HUNTING GRIZZLIES
DEALING WITH WILDLIFE, WITH BEARS - CONFLICTS
PEOPLE SHOULD BE MOVED INSTEAD OF ANIMALS - GRIZ ESP.
TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO GRIZZLY BEARS, RESTROOMS NOT OPEN IN WINTER
THREAT OF GRIZZLY BEARS TO HIKERS
CONFLICT BETWEEN PEOPLE AND BEARS
TOO MUCH CONCERN FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR, ENOUGH HABITAT
ANTI HUNTING SENTIMENT - AGAINST THE GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTERS
ENVIRONMENTAL VS PUBLIC'S VIEWS ON GRIZZLY IN NATL. PARKS
PROBLEMS WITH BEARS, PEOPLE ATTRACT THEM WITH FOOD
GRIZZLY RANCHER CONFLICTS
GRIZZLY BEARS SHOULD NOT LIMIT PEOPLE OPPORTUNITIES IN PARKS

BEARS, WANT MORE FLUSH TOILETS
PROBLEMS WITH GRIZZLIES
HUMAN SAFETY IN GRIZZLY BEAR AREAS LIKE NATIONAL PARKS
BEAR PROBLEMS - CARELESSNESS
REC SITES INFRINGING ON WILDLIFE HABITAT ESP. BEARS
GRIZZLIES - FEAR OF THEM IN PARKS KEEPS PEOPLE AWAY
SILLY GRIZZLY BEAR MGMT / TO MUCH PROTECTION AT TIMES
CONTROL OF WILDLIFE, PROTECTION OF G. BEAR AND WOLF
GRIZZLY BEARS ARE A PROBLEM
TOO IMPROVE HUNTING, STOP BEAR STUDIES - NO RESULTS...
ANTI-GRIZZLY - CUT THEM DOWN A BIT, TOO MANY PEOPLE FOR REC. AREAS
GRIZZLY BEAR - PROTECT IT TO MUCH
OVERABUNDANCE OF GRIZZLY BEARS IN THE STATE
NOT ENOUGH PROTECTION OF GRIZZLIES, LITTER

WILDLIFE / WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

DAMNED OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS COMING IN
SNOWMOBILING IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE, INAPPROPRIATE HUNTING AREAS
FISH, WILDLIFE, PARK DOESN'T STUDY WILDLIFE MGMT ENOUGH
LEAVING THE HABITAT THE WAY IT IS / TOURISTS STUPIDITY
PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE HABITAT WHILE PROVIDING HUMAN NEEDS
NOT ENOUGH FISH
RESTOCKING THE RIVERS AFTER THE DROUGHT - ALSO ACCESS
NEED MORE PROTECTION OF BIRDS, MORE SANCTUARIES
DEALING WITH WILDLIFE, WITH BEARS, CONFLICTS
OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS - TOO MANY OF THEM
HUNTING - CONTROL IS TOO MUCH - LANDOWNERS
TOO MANY DEER AND ANTELOPE, NOT ENOUGH WATER
OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS
LONGER SEASONS
LOSS OF WILDLIFE AND NATURAL AREAS FOR HABITAT
LESS HUNTING
ENCROACHMENT ON WILDLIFE
NON-RESIDENT LICENSES SHOULD BE FAIRER
DEER HUNTING SPORTSMANSHIP FOR HUNTER'S ACTIONS
LANDOWNER HUNTING ACCESS, RE-DO ALLOCATION OF OUT-OF-STATE LICENSES
MORE CONCERN FOR FEEDING PROBLEMS / SHELTER FOR WILDLIFE
TOO MUCH HUNTING AND FISHING - DEPLETING STREAMS - SCARCE WATER
TOO MANY PEOPLE IN NATIONAL PARKS - EXTINCTION OF ANIMALS
OUT-OF-STATERS FOR HUNTING
WILDLIFE VS.HUMANS - DANGERS OF TRANQUILIZERS
ROAD CLOSURES, OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS
HABITAT PRESERVATION FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE
OUT-OF-STATE HUNTING PERMITS - TOO MANY OF THESE
TOO MANY PERMITS REQUIRED TO HUNT, NOT ENOUGH ACCESS
OVER FISHING OF CERTAIN STREAMS
RECREATIONAL MANAGEMENT - MORE GAME
CONTAMINATION OF BIRDS THAT ARE HUNTED / SAME WITH FISH
OUT-OF-STATERS WITHOUT GUIDES ARE CONFUSED
POLLUTION AND LOSS OF HABITAT
TOO MANY HUNTING PERMITS ISSUED
NEED MORE GOOD FISHING WATERS

TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE FISHERMEN/HUNTERS FOR THE AMT. OF GAME
HUNTING - TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATERS
NEED TO MAINTAIN WILDLIFE HABITAT AND PROVIDE REC OPPORTUNITIES
MORE FISH LADDERS FOR FISHING - ABOVE TOSTIN DAM
TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS
TOO MUCH HUNTING OF DEER
RIVER FISHED OUT, LOW WATER LEVEL FROM DAMS
PEOPLE TAKING TOO MANY FISH
ISSUE BETWEEN WILDLIFE HABITAT PRESERVATION AND USE - CONFLICT
DUCKS - HABITAT IS THREATENED
DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE - MANAGEMENT
HUNTING
CLOSE ELK SEASON FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS - LET THEM REBUILD
DON'T EXTENT BOUNDARIES OF PRESERVES OR LENGTHEN HUNTING SEASON
IMPROPER REGULATION OF HUNTING QUOTAS
REC SITES INFRINGING ON WILDLIFE HABITAT - ESP. BEARS
LOSS OF WILDLIFE
NEED MORE WILDLIFE/WILDERNESS LIKE NATL. PARKS
CONFLICT OF PEOPLE WITH WILD ANIMALS
ANIMAL RIGHTS VS. PEOPLE RIGHTS
NOT ENOUGH STRICT RULES ON FISHING
FISHING IS BEING RUINED BY THE FWP DEPT. - TOO MUCH DISTURBANCE
SAVING THE ELK
DON'T HAVE AS MUCH WILDLIFE AS USED TO BECAUSE OF HUNTING
TOO IMPROVE HUNTING, STOP BEAR STUDIES - NO RESULTS...
LACK OF FISH MANAGEMENT - NEED CONSTANT LEVEL LAKES IN BITTERROOT.
TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS
ENDANGERING THE WILDLIFE HABITAT AND WILDERNESS AREAS
OVERHARVESTING OF ELK IN HUNTING SEASON, POOR WILDLIFE MGMT.
FISHING REGULATIONS ARE ALL SCREWED UP FROM A TOURIST'S VIEW
LOSS OF WILDLIFE HABITAT
GAME MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT TO MAKE MORE AVAILABLE
FISHING RULES AND REGULATIONS ARE POOR - CAN'T READ REGULATIONS
OVERCROWDING / LACK OF FISH IN LAKES AND STREAMS

POLLUTION

POLLUTED LAKES
POLLUTION
POLLUTION OF AIR AND WATER
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS FOR HUNTING / WATER POLLUTION / FISH
POLLUTION, LITTERING
POLLUTION, INCONSIDERATE PEOPLE
MISUSE & POLLUTION & DESTRUCTION BY PEOPLE USING REC AREAS
POLLUTION / LITTERING / AIR
OVERCROWDING, POLLUTION
POLLUTION OF WATERWAYS, RESPECT FOR NATURAL AREAS, NON-DEVELOPMENT
WATER QUALITY
CONCERN FOR POLLUTION
WATER IS GETTING DIRTY, COULD USE MORE AREAS
WATER POLLUTION
POLLUTION OF WATERWAYS
POLLUTION OF WATER SOURCES

POLLUTION, LITTER IN LAKES AND RIVERS
INFLUX OF OUTSIDERS FROM OTHER STATES- POLLUTE, CROWD
VANDALISM / POLLUTION
POISONING STREAMS TO GET RID OF ALGAE
WATER POLLUTION
KEEP OUR WATER FOR US / KEEP IT CLEAN
POLLUTION / LITTERING/ TOO MANY OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS
VANDALISM, POLLUTION
LITTERING, POLLUTION, VANDALISM, LACK OF RESPECT
POLLUTION IN GENERAL, ACID RAIN
OUR WATERWAYS AND HOW WE TREAT THEM
POLLUTED WATERWAYS
ACID RAIN / INDUSTRY POLLUTION IN LAKES AND STREAMS
WATER POLLUTION
POLLUTION OF WATER, LITTERING
POLLUTION / LITTERING, CARBON MONOXIDE FROM VEHICLES
AIRPLANE SPRAYING RUINING AREAS AROUND SCOLBY
POLLUTION
VANDALISM, POLLUTION, LACK OF EDUCATION
WATER POLLUTION
POLLUTION AND LOSING WILDERNESS AREAS THROUGH DECLASSIFICATION
POLLUTION AND LOSS OF HABITAT
CLEAN THE LAKES UP - THEY ARE POLLUTED
POLLUTION CONTROL
POLLUTION
DIRTY WATER IN THE RIVERS - SAFETY FOR HUNTERS
OVERUSE OF PUBLIC LANDS CAUSING EROSION ETC.
WATER RIGHTS, CONTAMINATION, INSUFFICIENT SANITATION MGMT
WATER POLLUTION
PEOPLE DON'T RESPECT THE LAND - POLLUTION AND LITTER
CLEAN AIR
DIFFERENT TYPES OF POLLUTION
POLLUTION, LITTERING, TOO MANY HUNTERS (SAFETY PROBLEMS)
OVER ABUSE OF THE LAND, EROSION
WASTE FROM PEOPLE
POLLUTION
POLLUTION
WATER QUALITY AND GARBAGE HANDLING BY PEOPLE
POLLUTION OF WATERWAYS
POLLUTION - WATER
WATER QUALITY, NEED REC.INFO FOR TOURISTS - ESPECIALLY SPORTSMEN
POLLUTION IN EVERYTHING / INDUSTRIAL WASTE / AIR / WATER
STREAM/RIVER POLLUTION / ELIMINATE HELIC./AIRPLANE IN WILDERNESS
EROSION OF SOIL - SNOWMOBILES DISREGARD OF ENVIRONMENT
OFF-ROAD VEHICLES RUINING TERRAIN - POLLUTION TO ENVIRON.
WATER POLLUTION / TOO MANY FLOATERS
POLLUTION
POLLUTION
CONFLICT BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT / POLLUTION
POLLUTED WATER
LAKE POLLUTION
WATER QUALITY - SEWAGE IN FLATHEAD / INADEQUATE SEPTIC TANKS
WATER POLLUTION AND LOW WATER FLOW
OUT-OF-STATE PROBLEMS - ACID RAIN, TOURISTS

LACK OF PEOPLE CLEANING UP PARKS IN WILD - POLLUTION
POLLUTION AND VANDALISM IN STATE PARKS
POLLUTION AND PEOPLE WHO DO NOT PICK UP THEIR GARBAGE
LITTER, POLLUTION
SANITATION OF WATER AND CROWDING OF RECREATIONISTS
POLLUTION
POLLUTION
ACID RAIN
POLLUTION OF WATER SOURCES
POLLUTION OF WATERWAYS
DEGRADATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION
POLLUTION, LANDOWNER AND SPORTSMAN RELATIONS ARE POOR
FIRE DANGER, RIVER POLLUTION
CLEAN WATER
POLLUTION
CLEAN OUT THE STREAMS AND LAKES
KEEPING AIR/WATER/LAND QUALITY HIGH
LITTERING & OTHER TYPES OF POLLUTION
WATER QUALITY ON LAKES DUE TO MOTORBOATS/SUMMER HOMES
POLLUTION, LITTERING
POLLUTION OF WATERS
POLLUTION OF WATERS FOR FISHING
POLLUTION FROM WASTE MATERIAL

WATER - OTHER THAN POLLUTION

WATER RIGHTS, ACCESS TO LAND
TOO MANY DEER AND ANTELOPE, NOT ENOUGH WATER
WATER RIGHTS AND LAND ACCESS
TOO MUCH HUNTING AND FISHING - DEPLETING STREAMS - SCARCE WATER
KEEP OUR WATER FOR US / KEEP IT CLEAN
WATER MANAGEMENT- USE FOR INDUSTRY AND RECREATION FIRST
LOW WATERS FOR FISHERMEN
WATER RIGHTS, CONTAMINATION, INSUFFICIENT SANITATION MGMT
LOW WATER FLOW IN RIVERS IN DROUGHT YEARS - FISH KILLS
STREAM AND RIVER CONSERVATION / STREAM BED EROSION
RIVER FISHED OUT, LOW WATER LEVEL FROM DAMS
WATER POLLUTION AND LOW WATER FLOW
LACK OF FISH MANAGEMENT - NEED CONSTANT LEVEL LAKES IN BITTERROOT.
WATER ALLOCATION / NO REASON FOR FISH TO DIE / WE WASTE WATER

ACCESS

(SEE ALSO: ACCESS & OTHER PROBLEMS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY)

NEED MORE ACCESS TO FORESTS
LIMITED ACCESS FOR HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN
WINTER ACCESS TO PARKS
WATER RIGHTS, ACCESS TO LAND
ACCESS TO LAND FOR HUNTING
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS FOR HUNTING / WATER POLLUTION / FISH
ACCESS FOR HUNTERS AND FISHING
TRESPASSING / MORE RIVER ACCESS FOR FISHING AND RECREATION

RESTOCKING THE RIVERS AFTER THE DROUGHT / ACCESS
EASIER ACCESS
KEEPING PUBLIC LANDS OPEN
ACCESS TO RIVER FLOATING
NEED MORE ACCESS TO FISHING SITES
NOT ENOUGH FISHING ACCESS
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LAND
NOT ENOUGH EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE TO RENT IF DON†T OWN
HUNTING AND FISHING ACCESS
ACCESS TO HANDICAPPED
ACCESS TO LANDS AND STREAMS
WATER RIGHTS AND LAND ACCESS
ACCESS IS TOO LIMITED
LAND IS BEING BOUGHT BY OUT-OF-STATERS - CUT OFF ACCESS, ETC.
PUBLIC ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS FOR HUNTING AND FISHING
FENCING LANDS - INHIBITS HUNTING AND FISHING
MORE WATER ACCESS IN EASTERN MONTANA
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS AND RIVERS
VANDALISM IN CAMPGROUNDS, MORE ACCESS FOR HUNTERS
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS
INABILITY TO HAVE ACCESS TO SOME FISHING STREAMS
ACCESS TO HUNTING AREAS , WILDERNESS AREAS - NOT EASY NOW
LACK OF ACCESS TO FEDERAL LAND - PUBLIC INHOLDINGS
TOO MANY WILDERNESS AREAS, NEED HANDICAPPED ACCESS
DESTRUCTION OF FISHING ACCESS TO RIVERS
NEED MORE FISHING ACCESS SITES
LIMITING ACCESS TO PRIMITIVE AREAS TO HIKING OR HORSE IS BAD
MORE WATER ACCESS
NEED MORE FISHING ACCESS
EASIER ACCESS
ACCESS TO PLACES FOR MOTORIZED VEHICLES
PUBLIC ACCESS TO STATE AND FEDERAL LANDS
ACCESS
TOO MANY PERMITS REQUIRED TO HUNT, NOT ENOUGH ACCESS
MORE ACCESS FOR HANDICAPPED AND ELDERLY
ACCESS FOR HANDICAPPED, SAFETY FOR BIKERS AND JOGGERS
RV ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS
ACCESS TO HUNTING AND FISHING SITES FOR HANDICAPPED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS, RIVERS, AND LAKES
ACCESS PROBLEMS
BETTER ACCESS FOR HUNTERS/FISHERMEN
FISHING/HUNTING ACCESS
ACCESS TO HUNTING AND FISHING
OVERCROWDING, ACCESS, EXPENSE, MORE EDUCATION
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LAND AND FISHING STREAMS
NOT ENOUGH STREAM ACCESS
ACCESS TO HUNTING AND FISHING LANDS - TOO MANY FENCES
MORE HANDICAPPED ACCESS, NOT RAISING FEES
ACCESS NEEDED FOR OLDER PEOPLE INTO BACKCOUNTRY - ROAD CLOSURES
MORE WATER ACCESS, DOCK FACILITIES
MORE ACCESS TO HANDICAPS
LACK OF ACCESS TO STREAMS/FLOATING
ACCESS TO RIVERS

MORE HANDICAPPED/ELDERLY ACCESS, DANGER TO NON-HUNTERS
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS AND REC. AREAS
ACCESS TO FOREST SERVICE ROADS BY AUTOMOBILE - UNFAIR TO OLD
POOR ROADS AND ACCESS
ACCESS TO LANDS
OVER ABUSE OF THE LAND AND FISHING ACCESS PROBLEMS
LAND ACCESS FOR HUNTERS AND FISHING

ACCESS & OTHER PROBLEMS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

CONFLICT BETWEEN RECREATIONISTS AND LANDOWNERS
TRESPASS BY HUNTERS
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HUNTERS AND PRIVATE LANDOWNERS
WANT EASIER ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR HUNTING
STREAM ACCESS - MORE PROTECTION FOR LANDOWNER
PEOPLE WHO TEAR THINGS UP AND DESTROY THINGS - LANDOWNER RELATIONS
STREAM ACCESS
LANDOWNER/RECREATIONIST CONFLICTS
STREAM ACCESS
CLOSURE OF GAME HABITAT FROM HUNTERS, ACCESS THRU PRIV. LAND.
ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES MAKING NOISE, VIOLATING LANDOWNER RIGHT
PROBLEM W/PRIVATE LANDOWNERS IN HUNTING
PROBLEMS BETWEEN LANDOWNERS AND SPORTSMEN
POOR ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS ACROSS PRIVATE LANDS
RELATIONS BETWEEN RECREATIONISTS AND LANDOWNERS
CONFLICT BETWEEN LANDOWNERS & RECREATIONISTS
CONFLICT WITH LANDOWNERS/CRIMINALS SHOULD BE PUNISHED
HUNTER LANDOWNER RELATIONSHIPS
AGAINST STREAM ACCESS BILL
HB 265 IS A THREAT TO PERSONAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF LANDOWNER
COOPERATION WITH AGENCIES AND LANDOWNERS
HUNTERS TRESPASSING - THEY THINK THEY OWN EVERYTHING
RECREATIONAL USE OF PRIVATE LANDS, ACCESS PROBLEMS
LANDOWNER HUNTING ACCESS, REDO ALLOCATION OF OUT-OF-STATE LICENSES
LIMITED ACCESS TO PUBLIC LAND THROUGH PRIVATE LAND
LANDOWNERS BEING ABUSED BY REC USERS & CLOSING LAND
BETTER LANDOWNERS RELATIONS W/HUNTING
ACCESS TO PRIVATE LAND
ATTITUDE OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONISTS IS POOR/ TRESPASSING
CONFLICT BETWEEN ECOLOGISTS AND LAND USERS / HB 265
PEOPLE CLOSING LAND - LACK OF ACCESS - TOO MANY FENCES
HB 265 IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL / MONT. IS TOO GREEDY AS TAXES GO
PROBLEMS WITH ACCESS TO PRIVATE LAND FOR HUNTING
LACK OF ACCESS TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAND / RESTRICTED LANDS
HB 265 - RAMIFICATION OF OPENING UP PRIVATE LAND TO PUBLIC USE
NOT ENOUGH ACCESS TO PRIVATE LANDS TO HUNTERS
PRIVATE LANDOWNERS BLOCKING ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS
TOO MUCH PUBLIC ACCESS
ACCESS TO PRIVATE LAND AND STREAM ACCESS
HUNTER PROBLEMS ON LAND A FEW TIMES
RESPECT FOR LANDOWNERS RIGHTS AND PROPERTY
LOSS OF ACCESS TO LAND HUNTING DUE TO INCONSIDERATE HUNTERS
HB 265 IS A PROBLEM BETWEEN LANDOWNERS AND RECREATIONISTS

DISREGARD FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY (OWNERSHIP AND VANDALISM)
ACCESS TO HUNTING AREAS - PROBLEMS WITH LANDOWNERS
TOO MANY HUNTERS, NOT ENOUGH LAND, TRESPASSERS
SPORTSMAN IS PUSHING THE PRIVATE LANDOWNER AROUND
CONFLICT BETWEEN LANDOWNERS AND RECREATIONISTS
LANDOWNER AND HUNTER PROBLEMS - ACCESS
PUBLIC RELATIONS BETWEEN FARMERS AND OUTDOORSMEN
RESTRICTION OF ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS BY PRIVATE OWNERS
ACCESS TO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LANDS
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LAND THROUGH PRIVATE LAND IS A PROBLEM
ACCESS TO LANDOWNERS PROPERTY - FOR SPORTSMEN
HUNTER ACCESS ON PRIVATE LAND
LANDOWNERS AND ACCESS FOR HUNTING
THE PROBLEM WITH PRESENT STREAM ACCESS BILL
LAND USE - HUNTER AND FISHING ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY
MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN LANDOWNERS & RECREATIONISTS
INVASION OF PRIVACY OF LAND OWNERS
NEED COMPROMISE BETWEEN LANDOWNERS AND CONSERVATIONISTS
GETTING PERMISSION TO HUNT/FISH ON PRIVATE PROPERTY
HB 265 IS A PROBLEM BETWEEN SPORTSMEN AND LANDOWNERS
LANDOWNERS HAVE NO RIGHTS / TO MUCH LAND IS LOST TO WILDERNESS
HUNTERS TRESPASSING / LEAVING GATES OPEN / CUTTING FENCES
MULTIPLE USE / CONFLICTING RECREATIONISTS AND/OR LANDOWNERS
ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS THROUGH PRIVATE LANDS
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANDOWNERS AND RECREATIONISTS
WOULD LIKE MORE ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY
CONFLICT OVER RECREATIONAL USE OF RIVERS
BAD FEELINGS BETWEEN HUNTERS AND LANDOWNERS
CONFLICT BETWEEN PRIVATE LANDOWNERS AND PUBLIC USE - ACCESS
PEOPLE WHO ARE CARELESS ON PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LANDS
ACCESS TO PARKS AND FORESTS - ACROSS PRIVATE LANDS
DISRESPECT FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY
ACCESS ONTO PRIVATE LAND AND ABUSE OF ACCESS TO PRIVATE LAND
NEED A DIALOGUE BETWEEN REC. MANAGERS AND LANDOWNERS
TRESPASSING ON PRIVATE LAND
LANDOWNER RELATIONS WITH HUNTERS
LACK OF ACCESS TO FISHING AREAS COVERED BY PRIVATE PROPERTY
DISPUTE BETWEEN LANDOWNERS & REC USERS OVER LAND USE
PUBLIC ACCESS AROUND PRIVATE LANDS / PUBLIC EASEMENTS
CONTROVERSY BETWEEN LANDOWNERS AND SPORTSMEN
LANDOWNER AND RECREATIONIST CONFLICT
PRIVATE LANDOWNER CONFLICTS WITH PUBLIC / IMPACTS
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUNTERS AND LANDOWNERS
POLLUTION/ LANDOWNER AND SPORTSMAN RELATIONS ARE POOR
LANDOWNER/USER CONFLICTS
PERMISSION FOR ACCESS TO PRIV. LAND, LITTER, CONGESTION, SAFETY
HB 265 IS UNFAIR AND UNJUST TO THE LANDOWNERS - SMALL STREAM
INTERACTION BETWEEN RANCHERS/LANDOWNERS & RECREATIONISTS

WILDERNESS

DEVELOPMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS - INDUSTRIALIZATION
WILDERNESS AREA THREATS, MINING

WANT MORE WILDERNESS AREAS
TOO MUCH WILDERNESS
TOO MUCH WILDERNESS
DO NOT WANT TO SEE ROADS IN WILDERNESS
ENCROACHMENT ON WILDERNESS / PROTECT IT FROM GREED
KEEP MOTORIZED VEHICLES ON THE ROAD / MORE WILDERNESS AREAS
PRESERVING THE WILDERNESS WE HAVE NOW / BUT NEED TOURISTS TOO
NEED OF ACCESSIBLE WILDERNESS AREAS, ALSO MORE OF THEM
ACCESS TO HUNTING AREAS, WILDERNESS AREAS - NOT EASY NOW
TOO MANY WILDERNESS AREAS, NEED HANDICAPPED ACCESS
PRESERVING WILDERNESS AREAS
CIVILIZATION ENCROACHING ON WILDERNESS
WILDERNESS DEVELOPMENT
NOT ENOUGH WILDERNESS, VANDALISM
TOO MUCH LAND BEING SET ASIDE FOR A SELECT GROUP - WILDERNESS
WANT MORE WILDERNESS ACCESS
KEEP SEISMOGRAPH OUT OF WILDERNESS, LEAVE WILD. ALONE
MORE WILDERNESS
WILDERNESS RAPING BY LARGE COMPANIES
ENCROACHMENT ON WILDERNESS AREAS BY ENERGY
KEEP OUR LAND IN ITS NATURAL STATE - WILDERNESS
NO ROADS IN WILDERNESS, NO SNOWMOBILERS ETC., NO MOTORBOATS
PROTECTING WILDERNESS FROM TOO MANY VISITORS
TAKING THE LAND AWAY FROM PEOPLE & PUTTING IT IN WILDERNESS
PRESERVE THE WILDERNESS WE HAVE
POLLUTION AND LOSING WILDERNESS AREAS THROUGH DECLASSIFICATION
NEED MORE WILDERNESS ACCESS
THREAT TO WILDERNESS AREAS - ROADS OR DRILLING
TOO MUCH INVASION INTO WILDERNESS AREAS
TOO MANY WILDERNESS AREAS
LOSING TOO MUCH OF OUR WILDERNESS AREAS TO DEVELOPMENT
NEED MORE WILDERNESS / LEAVE WILDERNESS AS IT IS
LIMITED ACCESS TO WILDERNESSES, BACKCOUNTRY, LACK OF REC INFO
LACK OF WILDERNESS
PEOPLES LACK OF CONCERN TO PRESERVE WILDERNESS
TOO MANY PEOPLE, NOT ENOUGH WILDERNESS, CROWDED
CLOSING OFF AREAS FOR WILDERNESS / PREVENTING 4X4S IN THERE
LANDOWNERS HAVE NO RIGHTS / TO MUCH LAND IS LOST WILDERNESS
STREAM/RIVER POLLUTION / ELIMINATE HELIC./AIRPLANE IN WILDERNESS
TOO MUCH EXPANSION IN OUR WILDERNESS / PUSHING THEM FROM US
WILDERNESS DESIGNATION VS. MINING/LOGGING
DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS - NEED MORE
MORE ROADLESS AREAS IN THE NATL. FORESTS / MORE WILDERNESS
DO NOT DRILL OIL IN WILDERNESS AREAS
NEED MORE WILDLIFE / WILDERNESS LIKE NATL. PARKS
NOT ENOUGH WILDERNESS / TOO MANY PEOPLE IN THE OUTDOORS
WILDERNESS ISSUE
DEVELOPMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS - PLANNING FOR THESE AREAS
TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON WILDERNESS / TOO MUCH WILDERNESS
CONFLICT BETWEEN PROFITEERS AND THOSE FOR WILDERNESS AREAS
LACK OF POLITICAL AWARENESS OF WILDERNESS AREAS

FACILITIES / AREAS / MAINTENANCE

LACK OF BIKE PATHS / MORE CAMPGROUNDS ALONG THE FREEWAYS
VANDALISM AND REST STOPS NOT MAINTAINED, NOT ADEQUATE
WANT CLOSER ACCESS TO SPORTS FOR KIDS, NEED MORE EDUCATION
VANDALISM, KEEPING OUTHOUSES CLEAN, MORE RV DUMPS STATIONS
DIRTY TOILET FACILITIES, NEED BETTER WATER SUPPLY
OPEN UP REST STOPS IN WINTER
NOT ENOUGH SPACES FOR RVS
REC AREAS NOT SPREAD EVENLY THROUGHOUT MONTANA
MORE RECREATION AREAS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE STATE
OVERUSE OF AVAILABLE FACILITIES, NOT ENOUGH AREAS
NOT ENOUGH CAMPGROUNDS, HIKING TRAILS, CROSS-COUNTRY SKI
BATHROOMS ARE NOT TAKEN CARE OF
LACK OF PLACES TO GO
TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO GRIZZLY BEARS - RESTROOMS NOT OPEN WINTER
NOT ENOUGH CITY PARKS
NEED MORE CAMPING AREAS, SAFE & CLEAN, DAILY CARETAKER
LITTERING, LOTS OF AREAS NEED BETTER BATHROOMS OR MORE
WATER IS GETTING DIRTY, COULD USE MORE AREAS
SHOULD IMPROVE FS CAMPGROUNDS
NOT ENOUGH REC. AREAS CLOSE BY
OVERCROWDING, POOR MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES
NEED FREE FIREWOOD AT CAMPSITES
LACK OF NEARBY PLACES
CAMPSITES ARE NOT KEPT UP
NEED MORE THINGS/PLACES FOR KIDS
NOT ENOUGH BOAT RAMPS, DOCKS & PARKING PLACES
SMALL TOWNS DON'T HAVE ENOUGH REC FACILITIES AVAILABLE
NEED MORE MAINTAINED TRAILS FOR FAMILIES
MORE OPPORTUNITY FOR SNOWMOBILING WITH FACILITIES IN EAST
KEEPING THE REST AREAS CLEAN - MONEY TO MAINTAIN AREAS
UPKEEP OF AREAS
NEED MORE FACILITIES OFFERING FAMILY TYPE ACTIVITIES
WANT OUTHOUSES IN WILDERNESS AREAS
NOT ENOUGH PARKS FOR HORSE RIDERS
MORE WATER ACCESS IN EASTERN MONTANA
NEED MORE COMMUNITY RECREATION FACILITIES
NEED FOR MORE RECREATION FACILITIES IN EASTERN MONTANA
CROWDING, OVER RUN RECREATION AREAS, POOR MAINTENANCE
ACCESS TO LANDS - SNOW ON ROADS, CLOSED
PLACE TO WALK OUTSIDE OR INSIDE IN THE WINTER
MORE TRASH CANS AT FISHING ACCESS SITES, BETTER MAINTAINED
LACK OF FACILITIES, OVERCROWDING
NOISY/SLOB CAMPERS NEED MORE POLICING / NEED MORE RV DUMP. FACIL.
CONDITION OF CAMPING AREAS - VANDALISM
AREN'T ENOUGH CAMPSITES
UNIMPROVED ROADS / LIMITED ACCESS
POOR ROADS IN WINTER
LACK OF ENOUGH FACILITIES NEARBY
NOT ENOUGH REST AREAS, DAMAGE TO THEM
MAKING PEOPLE CLEAN UP LITTER - MORE GARBAGE CANS
LACK OF NEARBY PLACES
ROAD CLOSURES, OUT-OF-STATE HUNTERS

NEED MORE AREAS FOR NUMBER OF TOURISTS
MAINTENANCE AT ACCESS SITES TO PUBLIC LANDS IS POOR
TOO MANY PEOPLE - NOT ENOUGH CAMPGROUNDS, THEY ARE TOO EXPENSIVE
ROAD CLOSURES FOR HUNTING
LACK OF NEARBY FACILITIES IN NE MONTANA
NEED MORE ROADS TO GET TO REC AREAS
NOT ENOUGH LAKES IN THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN PART OF MONT
ACTIVITIES FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE
CROWDING OF AVAILABLE REC AREAS, NEED MORE AREAS
DECENT FACILITIES / GARBAGE DISPOSAL
LACK OF FACILITIES FOR CAMPING - MORE SITES -CROWDED
ROAD CLOSURES ARE USED TOO MUCH, THEN THERE IS LITTLE USE
LACK OF UPKEEP FOR NATIONAL FORESTS
ALTERNATE THE ROAD CLOSURES ON EXISTING FEDERAL LANDS.
BETTER SIGNING NEEDED, BETTER REST AREAS
SMALL TOWNS SHOULD GET MORE RECOGNITION AND MONEY
VANDALISM IN PARKS / LACK OF BICYCLE/JOGGING PATHS
SEPARATE AREAS FOR RV & TENT CAMPERS, INCREASE MAINTENANCE
KEEPING AREAS CLEAN
MORE DESIGNATED TRAILS, WELL MAINTAINED
LACK OF NEARBY REC AREAS
MAINTAINING REC.AREAS AND CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES
BOATERS ARE LACKING FACILITIES - RAMPS AND DOCKS
NOT ENOUGH MAINTENANCE
WANT MORE AREAS NEARBY
NO OPPORTUNITIES CLOSE TO HOME - CAMPING
LACK OF MULTI-RECREATIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUTHS
CAMPSITE IMPROVEMENTS
LACK OF CAMPING FACILITIES - ACQUIRE LAND FROM LANDOWNERS
BEARS, WANT MORE FLUSH TOILETS
NOT ENOUGH LAND FOR REC USERS
NOT ENOUGH RECREATION AREAS
LACK OF DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
TOO MANY ROAD CLOSURES
LACK OF FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN
PUBLIC ROADS POSTED BETTER, NOT ENOUGH REC AREAS
NOT ENOUGH RECREATION AREAS FOR ALL THE AREAS IN MT
ROADS NOT PLOWED DURING WINTER FOR JOGGERS
UPGRADE THE CAMPSITES
MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC LANDS
LACK OF AVAILABLE CAMPING SPOTS
GARBAGE DUMPS IN MOUNTAINS NEED TO BE EMPTIED MORE OFTEN
IMPROVING OUR PRESENT ROADS FOR TOURISM AND TRAVEL
ACCESS NEEDED FOR OLDER PEOPLE INTO BACKCOUNTRY - ROAD CLOSURES
BETTER MAINTENANCE OF HIKING TRAILS IN WILDN.AREAS
LACK OF PEOPLE CLEANING UP PARKS IN WILD - POLLUTION
TO GET MORE CAMPGROUNDS FOR PEOPLE TO GET OUT
NOT ENOUGH REST STOPS ACROSS THE STATE
MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR WATER ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN MONT
EROSION OF HORSE TRAIL HAVE BEEN SEVERE
NEED MORE GARBAGE CANS - THEY GET STOLEN
NEED MORE JOGGING ,WALKING, BICYCLE PATHS
OFF-ROAD RECREATIONAL VEHICLE AREAS LIKE IN WASHINGTON
NEED BETTER GARBAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

NOT ENOUGH GOLF COURSES
SAFE PLACES TO TAKE CHILDREN / MORE ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN
OVER USE OF GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE, FACILITIES NOT KEPT UP
KEEPING CAMPGROUNDS CLEAN
NOT ENOUGH THEATERS, NIGHT PLACES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
TOO MANY GATES ON ACCESS ROADS, EVERYTHING IS BLOCKED
MORE REC SITES NEED BATHROOM FACILITIES
BETTER FACILITIES IN PARKS
POOR ROADS AND ACCESS
GARBAGE CONTROL - CAMPGROUNDS DIDN'T HAVE WATER EARLY SPRING
AREAS FOR JOGGERS ALONG HIGHWAYS FOR SAFETY
LOCATION AND CONVENIENCE OF CAMPGROUNDS FOR USE
NOT ENOUGH FAMILY TYPE FACILITIES - MORE DEVELOPMENT
UPKEEP OF REC.AREAS

MANAGEMENT / ADMINISTRATION / PLANNING

MISMANAGEMENT, IMPROPER DEVELOPMENT
TOO MANY ROADS AND FENCES
LACK OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DEPTS.
LAND SWAPPING BETWEEN AGENCIES - MAKE UP MIND & GET ON
BALANCING ENVIRON. NEEDS WITH REC. AVAILABILITY
LOSS OF NATURAL AREAS
MAINTAINING QUALITY OF REC AREAS
BALANCE BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
DIMINISHING NATURAL AREAS
PRESERVATION OF OUR NATURAL AREAS AS THEY EXIST
TAX PAYERS SHOULD HAVE MORE CONTROL OF THE RECREATIONAL AREAS
POLLUTION OF WATERWAYS, RESPECT FOR NATURAL AREAS, NON-DEVELOPMENT
SAVE OUR NATURAL AREAS / KEEP THEM WILD / STOP DEVELOPMENT
SELLING OFF A LOT OF RECREATION LAND
STRIP MINING - TEARING UP THE ENVIRONMENT
FOREST SERVICE AND FISH AND GAME AREA CLOSURES
ADVERTISING -MORE TO ATTRACT TOURISTS
LACK OF PARTICIPATION BY PUBLIC
MINING AND OVERDEVELOPMENT IN THE MOUNTAINS
CONFLICTING LAND-USE PHILOSOPHIES
INDUSTRY VS. RECREATION IN THE NATL. FORESTS
KEEPING OUR STATE USABLE BUT CLEAN / NOT TOO COMMERCIALIZED
TOO MANY LAWS TOO COMPLY WITH - BUT THEY ARE NEEDED - POACHERS
SKI HILL AT WEST YELLOWSTONE
LACK OF INTEREST BY YOUNG PEOPLE
LOSS OF THE NATURAL AREAS TO RESOURCE EXTRACTION, DEVELOPMENT
LOSS OF LAND THRU GROWTH BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
ENVIRONMENTALISTS CONCERN ABOUT LOGGING
CONVERSION OF LAND TO PRIVATE OWNERS, TOO MANY PEOPLE
PRESIDENT REAGAN
SHOOTING PROTECTED BIRDS
HOW TO BE ABLE TO HAVE PEOPLE COME IN WITHOUT RUINING NATURE
NOISY/SLOB CAMPERS NEED MORE POLICING / NEED MORE RV DUMP. FACIL.
DEVELOPMENT INFRINGING ON PRISTINE AREAS
MINING
DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTAINING PRISTINE NATURE OF OUTDOORS

OVERDEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES
TOO MANY GAME WARDENS, MT DEPT. FWP HAS TOO MANY EMPLOYEES
CONFLICTS BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND GOVT.
WORRIED ABOUT LOSING PRESENT SITES, COMMERCIALIZATION
CONFLICT BETWEEN THE REC. AGENCIES - MISSOURI BREAKS
SHORTAGE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE NATL. PARKS|REFUGES
OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND LOGGING
CONFLICTS FROM MULTIPLE USE OF FEDERAL LANDS
LETTING COWS GRAZE IN STATE PARKS - MUCH DAMAGE
VANDALISM, LITTER, SCENIC VALUE RUINED BY BPA & OTHER THINGS
INABILITY TO HAVE DIALOGUE BETWEEN USER AND PROVIDERS
TIMBER INDUST. DOES NOT RECLAIM THE LAND LIKE THEY SAY THEY DO
AVAILABILITY OF OUR NATL.LANDS / STOP CLEARCUTTING
VANISHING PUBLIC LANDS DUE TO EXPLOITIVE RESOURCE COMPANIES
SHOULD BE WIDER USE NOT JUST BACKPACKING
MAINTAINING ENOUGH UNTOUCHED NATURAL AREAS
MONTANA NEEDS TO SPEND MORE MONEY ON TOURISM
DWINDLING NATURAL RESOURCES
LACK OF INTEREST IN THE PUBLIC
LACK OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION
BALANCE BETWEEN TOURISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ATTRACTING OUT-OF-STATE VISITORS
FACILITIES WITHOUT DESTROYING THE REASONS FOR GOING TO AREAS
LOSS OF NATURAL AREAS TO DEVELOPMENT, DIMINISHING SUPPLY
POLITICS TRYING TO RUN THE FISH AND GAME
NEED MORE LAW ENFORCEMENT
USFS, BLM, FWP ARE RESTRICTING 4X4 USE TOO MUCH
KEEP RESOURCES UNDER CONTROL - DON'T DEPLETE THEM
TOO FEW TOURISTS
CONFLICT BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT/POLLUTION
OVER FISHING, NOT ENOUGH REGULATION, TOO FEW GAME WARDENS
TOO MUCH REGIMENTATION IN OUR NATURAL AREAS/LAKES
OPEN UP NATIONAL FORESTS FOR EXPLOITATION/USFS MAKE DECISION
NOT TOO COMMERCIALIZED, KEEP OUT OUTSIDERS
USE OF LAND FOR OIL WELLS, BPA, ETC.
OUTDOOR RECREATION - AND OUR LIFESTYLE - BALANCE TOURISM
CHANGING THE TYPE OF USE A FACILITY IS TO HAVE
CONSERVATION OF LANDS AND WATERWAYS
USE OF TRAILS FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES
LACK OF SUPERVISION AT MAJOR CAMPGROUNDS
TOO MUCH DEVELOPMENT ALONG THE RIVERS
MULTIPLE USE / MUST HAVE ECONOMIC AND REC. - COMBINE
THE ENVIRONMENTALISTS
URBAN ENCROACHMENT ON RECREATION LANDS
CAMPGROUNDS SHOULD BE PATROLLED MORE OFTEN / LAW ENFORCEMENT
SETTING PRIORITIES FOR LAND USE
NOT ENOUGH PEOPLE GETTING OUT
ENVIRONMENTALISTS ARE TOO UNREALISTIC WE NEED A BALANCE
TOO MANY RESTRICTIVE RULES
CATERING TO MUCH TO OUT-OF-STATERS / OUTFITTERS BAD FOR MONT.
DESTROYING TOO MUCH LAND BY LOGGING

COSTS / FUNDING

COST PROHIBITIVE
LACK OF FUNDS FOR BETTER SERVICES
LACK OF MONEY FOR DEVELOPING REC AREAS, LACK OF MGMT.
KEEPING THE REST AREAS CLEAN - MONEY TO MAINTAIN AREAS
FEES FOR CAMPGROUNDS - FOREST SERVICE
ECONOMY PREVENTS PEOPLE FROM DOING AS MUCH OUTDOOR REC.
LACK OF FUNDS TO MAINTAIN SO MUCH LAND - TOO FEW PEOPLE
GOVERNMENT GRANTS - NOT ENOUGH MONEY TO CARE FOR CAMPGROUNDS
HIGH COST OF UPKEEP
NOT ENOUGH MONEY FOR CAMPGROUNDS, SKI AREAS ETC.
MONEY TO KEEP UP REC. AREAS - LACK
LACK OF FUNDING
EXPENSIVE
MONEY TO SUPPORT FACILITIES
TOO MANY PEOPLE, NOT ENOUGH CAMPGROUNDS, THEY ARE TOO EXPENSIVE
NEED MORE MONEY TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN MORE FACILITIES
RECREATION WILL NOT BE FREE SOON / MIGHT HAVE TO PAY SOMEDAY
NOT ENOUGH MONEY TO FUND WHAT WOULD BE NICE
LACK OF FUNDING AND VANDALISM
LACK OF MONEY TO BUILD MORE AND TO MAINTAIN WHAT WE'VE GOT
OVERCROWDING, ACCESS, EXPENSE, MORE EDUCATION
DON'T LIKE RECREATION BEING HANDED OUT LIKE IT IS
ACCESS SITES AT REASONABLE PRICES - ON OPEN MARKET - FAIR PRICES
MORE HANDICAPPED ACCESS, NOT RAISING FEES
LACK OF FUNDS
LACK OF FUNDING TO PROTECT NATURAL AREAS
OVERCROWDING, LACK OF FUNDING FOR REC AREAS
SLOB CAMPERS / LACK OF FUNDS FOR RECREATION AREA MAINTENANCE
LACK OF FEDERAL FUNDING
NOT ENOUGH $$ FOR REC AREAS IN E. MT